

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



A
A
0
0
0
8
6
8
8
5
8
2
8



DR. CHARLES A. HING-HARMAN, K.C., M.C.

100, C. O. WISSEMAN

A H A N D B O O K
OF
C Y P R U S

COMPILED BY
SIR J. T. HUTCHINSON, M.A.
CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON
AND
CLAUDE DELAVAL COBHAM, C.M.G.
B.C.L., M.A., UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD
COMMISSIONER OF LARNACA

WITH FRONTISPIECE AND TWO MAPS

1907

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD

12, 13, & 14, LONG ACRE, W.C.

1907

ἰκοίμαν ποτὶ Κύπρον
 γᾶσον τᾶς Ἀφροδίτας,
 ἵν' οἱ θελξίφρονες νέμον-
 ται θνατοῖσιν Ἔρωτες,
 Πάφον θ', ἂν ἐκατόστομοι
 βαρβάρου ποταμοῦ ῥοαὶ
 καρπίζουσιν ἄνομβροι.
 Οπου καλλιστευομένα
 Πιερία μούσειος ἔδρα,
 σεμνὰ κλιτὺς Ὀλύμπου,
 ἐκεῖσ' ἄγε με . . .
 . . .
 ἐκεῖ χάριτες, ἐκεῖ δὲ πόθος.

EURIPIDES, *Bacchae*, 400 sqq.

P R E F A C E

OUR 'HANDBOOK OF CYPRUS' is not the first of its kind. 'THE CYPRUS GUIDE AND DIRECTORY,' printed in 1885 at Limasol, was a useful but short-lived work. It contained, besides the usual topical information, contributions, original and translated, on the history of the Island, a feature which we may hope to introduce into future issues of the present volume. Our table of contents will show that we have tried to keep in view the wants, not only of residents who need a book of handy reference, but of persons who are making their first acquaintance with the Island. We shall be always glad to receive corrections, or hints how to increase the usefulness of the work. To those who have helped us with information and advice we tender our best thanks.

NOTE TO SECOND ISSUE

For this second issue (1903) our Handbook has undergone a thorough revision. The information given has, as far as possible, been brought up to date: several sections have been enlarged, and several new ones inserted. Among the former stand Geography, History, and Agriculture. The chief additions are a Chronological Table, a List of Fairs, Notes on the Principal Towns, on Geology, and on Coins. One on the Flora of Cyprus is admittedly imperfect. We await with impatience Mr. P. Gennadius' account of it.

The Map is a reduction from Lord Kitchener's, mentioned on page 1.

NOTE TO THIRD ISSUE

For the third issue (1904) the Handbook has again been carefully revised. A few additions have been made, chiefly with a

view to giving perspicuity and completeness to the headings affected. In the preparation of the last section, the Editors, with due sanction, borrowed very largely from the Report for 1901-1902 of the High Commissioner, Sir W. Haynes Smith. Their best thanks are due to His Excellency for allowing them to set before their readers so vivid and authoritative a sketch of the progress made during the twenty-five years of British rule.

NOTE TO FOURTH ISSUE

No pains have been spared in the revision of the Handbook for the fourth issue (1905). The wants and wishes of tourists have been specially consulted. Many sections have been again enlarged, and in point of bulk the volume has probably reached its limit. The Editors can only hope to enhance the value of future issues by severer accuracy.

They would wish it noted that the Handbook is in no sense an official publication.

NOTE TO FIFTH ISSUE

Every care has been taken to maintain and raise in the fifth issue (1907) of the Handbook the standard of completeness and accuracy which the Editors proposed to themselves in the first. The arrangement has been improved: the section on Mythology is new. Mr. C. V. Bellamy, Director of Public Works, Lagos, has kindly recast that on Geology, and Mr. H. S. Thompson that on the Flora. Additions have been made wherever the interest of the subject demanded them. For the last time the talents and industry of Sir J. T. Hutchinson, to which a wider field is now offered in Ceylon, have been at the service of the work.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
NATURAL FEATURES		Language	
Geography	1-2	Registration of Births and	58-59
Geology	3-10	Deaths	59
Minerals	10	Jews in Cyprus	59
Irrigation Works	10-13	Christianity in Cyprus	59-63
Agriculture	13-20	The Church of England in	
Fisheries	20	Cyprus	63
Sponges	20-21	The American Reformed	
Forests	21-23	Presbyterian Mission	64
Harbours	23	British and Foreign Bible	
Rise and Fall of Tides	23	Society	64
Magnetic Variation	23	Islam in Cyprus	64-65
Climate	23-24		
Meteorological Observa-		GOVERNMENT	
tions	24-25	Government	65-67
Greenwich and Local Time	25	Principal Officers	67-71
Table of Sunrise and Sun-		Troops	72
set in Cyprus	25	Police	72
Flora	26-27	Prisons	72
Wild Animals and Sport	27-31	Administration of Justice	73-75
List of Birds	31-38	Education	75-77
		Land Registration	77-80
HISTORY		Municipalities	80
Mythology	39	Office Hours	81
History	39-46	Public Holidays in 1907	82
Fasti Cyprii	46-47	Cyprus under British Rule	82-85
Principal Towns	47-52		
Antiquities	52-54	COMMUNICATIONS	
Coins	54-55	Postal Information	85-87
Bibliography	55	Postage Stamps of Cyprus	88-89
POPULATION		Telegraphs	89-90
Population	56-58	Shipping Lines	91-92
Area and Population of the		Transport	93
Six Districts	58	Rule of the Road	94
		Distances in English Miles	94-95

	PAGE		PAGE
FINANCE		INSTITUTIONS	
Taxes, Duties, &c.	95-104	Hospitals	115
Public Debt	104-105	Nursing Association	115
Public Revenue and Ex- penditure	105-106	S.P.C.A.	116
Shipping	106	Clubs	116
Imports and Exports	107-108	Libraries	116
Weights and Measures	109	Freemasonry	117
Metrical Weights and Measures	110	Newspapers and Periodicals	117
Coinage	111		
COMPANIES		USEFUL INFORMATION	
Banks	112	Foreign Consuls	118
Insurance Companies	112	Transliteration of Turkish and Greek Words	118-120
PROFESSIONAL		Cost of Living: Prices: Wages	120
Medical Practitioners	113	Hints for Tourists	121-122
Advocates	114-115	Moslem and Greek Calen- dars	123-125
		Fairs	125-128
		Index	129-132

CALENDAR for 1907

January			February		
1	Tu	Circumcision	1	F	
2	W		2	S	Purification B. V. M.
3	Th		3	S	Sexagesima
4	F		4	M	
5	S		5	Tu	
6		Epiphany	6	W	
7	M	Christmas Day, 1906 (O.)	7	Th	
8	Tu	Famagusta Assizes	8	F	
9	W		9	S	
10	Th		10	S	Quinquagesima
11	F		11	M	
12	S	[Epiphany	12	Tu	Nicosia Assizes. New Moon
13	S	First Sunday after			
14	M	Orthodox New Year. New	13	W	Ash Wednesday
15	Tu	Larnaca Assizes [Moon	14	Th	Moslem New Year. A.H. 1325
16	W				
17	Th		15	F	Purification (O.)
18	F		16	S	
19	S	Epiphany (O.)	17	S	First Sunday in Lent
20	S	Second Sunday after	18	M	
21	M	[Epiphany	19	Tu	Kyrenia Assizes
22	Tu	Acc. of King Edward VII. 1901. Limasol Assizes	20	W	
23	W		21	Th	
24	Th		22	F	
25	F	Conversion of S. Paul	23	S	
26	S		24	S	Second Sunday in Lent. S. Matthias
27	S	Septuagesima	25	M	
28	M		26	Tu	
29	Tu	Full Moon. Paphos	27	W	
30	W	[Assizes	28	Th	Full Moon
31	Th				

CALENDAR for 1907—*Continued*

March			April		
1	F	S. David	1	M	Easter Monday
2	S		2	Tu	
3	S	Third Sunday in Lent	3	W	
4	M		4	Th	
5	Tu		5	F	
6	W		6	S	
7	Th		7	S	First Sunday after Easter
8	F		8	M	
9	S		9	Tu	
10	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent	10	W	
11	M		11	Th	
12	Tu		12	F	New Moon
13	W		13	S	
14	Th	New Moon	14	S	Second Sunday after Easter
15	F		15	M	
16	S		16	Tu	
17	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent S. Patrick	17	W	
18	M		18	Th	
19	Tu		19	F	
20	W		20	S	
21	Th		21	S	Third Sunday after Easter
22	F		22	M	
23	S		23	Tu	S. George
24	S	Palm Sunday	24	W	
25	M	Annunciation B. V. M.	25	Th	S. Mark
26	Tu		26	F	
27	W		27	S	Full Moon
28	Th		28	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter
29	F	Good Friday. Full Moon	29	M	
30	S		30	Tu	
31	S	Easter Day			

CALENDAR for 1907—*Continued***May**

1	W	S. Philip and S. James
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Rogation Sunday
6	M	[Easter (O.)
7	TU	Limasol Assizes
8	W	
9	TH	Ascension Day
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Sunday after Ascension. New Moon
13	M	
14	TU	Paphos Assizes
15	W	
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Whit Sunday
20	M	Whit Monday
21	TU	Whit Tuesday
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	Victoria Day
25	S	
26	S	Trinity Sunday
27	M	Full Moon
28	TU	Famagusta Assizes
29	W	
30	TH	
31	F	

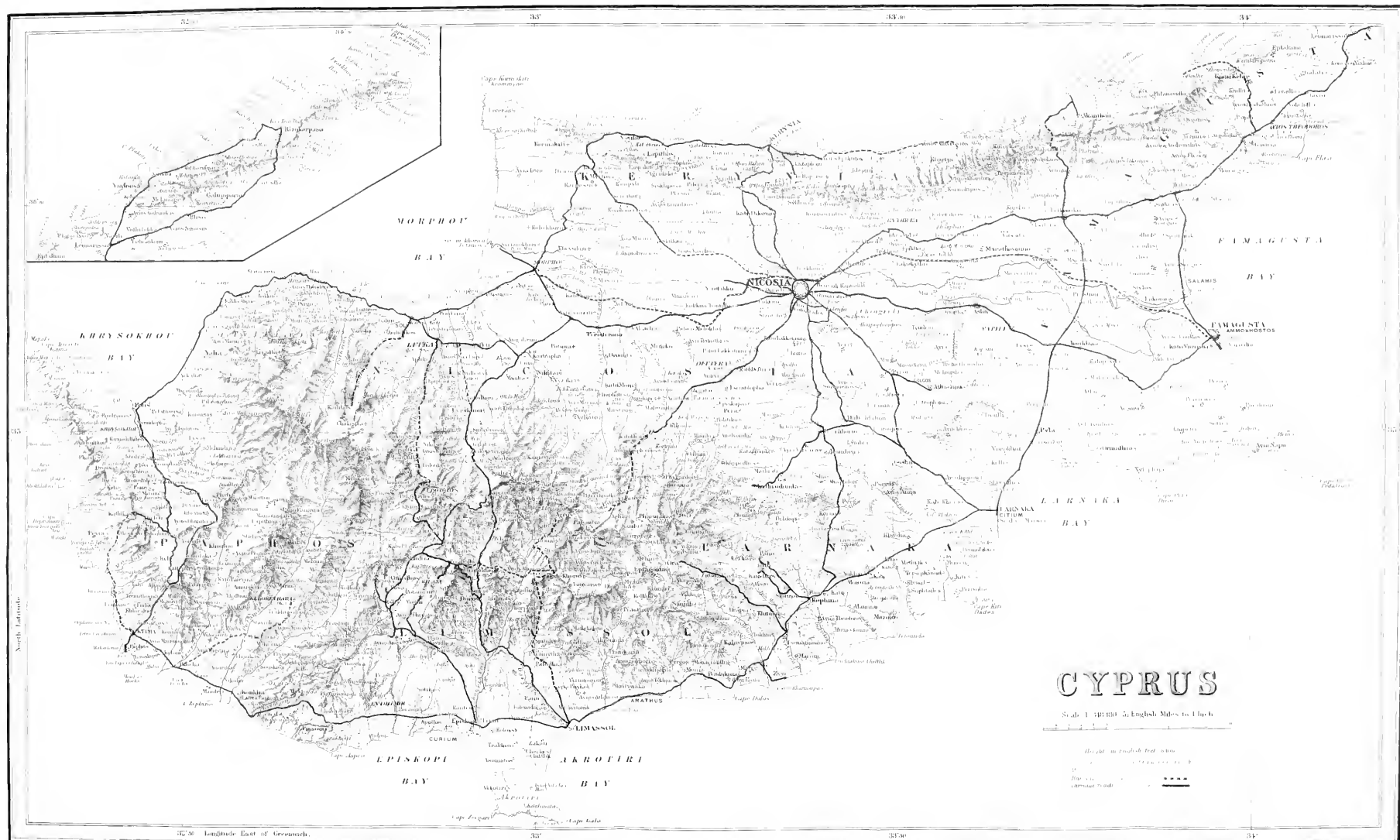
June

1	S	
2	S	First Sunday after Trinity
3	M	Prince of Wales born 1865
4	TU	Larnaca Assizes
5	W	Visc. Wolseley born 1833
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	Second Sunday after Trinity
10	M	New Moon
11	TU	S. Barnabas. Nicosia
12	W	[Assizes
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	Third Sunday after
17	M	[Trinity
18	TU	Kyrenia Assizes
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	Longest Day
22	S	Corpus Christi
23	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity
24	M	S. John the Baptist
25	TU	Full Moon
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	S. Peter
30	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity

CALENDAR for 1907—*Continued*

November			December		
1	F	All Saints	1	Σ	Advent Sunday. Queen
2	S	All Souls	2	M	[Alexandra born, 1844]
3	Σ	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity	3	Tu	
4	M		4	W	
5	Tu	New Moon	5	Th	New Moon
6	W		6	F	
7	Th		7	S	
8	F		8	Σ	Second Sunday in Advent. S. Catherine
9	S	King's Birthday, 1841	9	M	
10	Σ	Twenty-fourth Sunday [after Trinity]	10	Tu	
11	M		11	W	
12	Tu		12	Th	
13	W		13	F	
14	Th		14	S	
15	F		15	Σ	Third Sunday in Advent
16	S	Suez Canal opened, 1869	16	M	
17	Σ	Twenty fifth Sunday after [Trinity]	17	Tu	
18	M		18	W	
19	Tu		19	Th	Full Moon
20	W	Full Moon	20	F	
21	Th		21	S	S. Thomas
22	F		22	Σ	Fourth Sunday in Advent
23	S		23	M	
24	Σ	Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity	24	Tu	
25	M		25	W	Christmas Day
26	Tr		26	Th	S. Stephen
27	W		27	F	S. John
28	Th		28	S	Innocents' Day
29	F		29	Σ	First Sunday after [Christmas]
30	S	S. Andrew	30	M	
			31	Tu	





A

HANDBOOK OF CYPRUS

GEOGRAPHY

CYPRUS is an island in the Mediterranean, situated in the easternmost basin of that sea, nearly equally distant from the coast of Asia Minor to the north and of Syria to the east. The headland of Cape Kormakiti (Krommyon Pr.) in Cyprus is distant about 46 miles from Cape Anamur in Cilicia; and its north-east point, Cape St. Andrea (Cleides or Dinaretum Pr.), is about 60 miles from Latakiah in Syria. The port of Larnaca, on the south coast, is $262\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port Said, and 1,117 from Valetta in Malta. It lies between $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$ north latitude, and between $32^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 35'$ east longitude. Its greatest length, from west-south-west to east-north-east, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles. A narrow tongue of land, some 10 miles in breadth and 45 in length, runs east-north-east from Trikomo to Cape Andrea. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being inferior in size to Sicily and Sardinia, and larger than Corsica or Crete. Its area is 3,584 square miles (9,282 km.). A trigonometrical survey and map were executed in 1885 under the direction of H. H. Kitchener, Captain R.E. (1: 63,360).

Two mountain ranges cross the island, running generally from west to east. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty, culminates in Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea level. Further eastward are Mount Adelphi, 5,305 feet; Papoutsia, 5,124 feet; and Chionia or Machaira, 4,674 feet; and the chain ends in the isolated peak St. Croce or Stavrovouni (the Olympus of Strabo), 2,260 feet, 12 miles west of Larnaca. The northern range, called on the east the Carpas mountains, and towards their western extremity the Kyrenia mountains, extends in an unbroken chain from Cape St. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of more than 100 miles; its highest point is Buffavento, 3,135 feet. 'Cyprus

has no good natural harbours, since its coasts lie parallel to the mountain spines, and rise out of a shallow, shoaling sea. . . . The deeper soundings of the Levant lie a long way to the south, but the gulf (whose existence they reveal) bends north again to the eastward of Cyprus, dividing the isle effectually from the mainland, and marking the fact that its ridges are geographically connected, not with the Syrian coast ranges, but with the Anatolian Taurus.¹

The Messaria, or Mesaoria, is the name given to the broad tract of plain which extends quite across the island from the Bay of Famagusta in the east to that of Morphou in the west, through a length of 60 miles, with a breadth varying from 10 to 20 miles. The streams which traverse it are mere winter torrents, which descend from the southern chain but scarcely reach the sea. The Pedias (Pediaeus) and Ialias (Idalias) lose most of their flood waters in the marshes about Salamis; the Pedias rises near Machaira and passes close to Nicosia; the Ialias rises very near the source of the Pedias, passes through Neson, Dali (the ancient Idalion) and Pyroi, and traverses the Mesaoria in a direction more or less parallel with the Pedias. Smaller but more constant streams are the Cares (Clarios), which flows from the slopes of Troödos into the Bay of Morphou, and the Kouris (Lycus) and the Diarizos (Barbaros, Bocaros), which have their exits the one near Episcopi, the other near Kouklia.

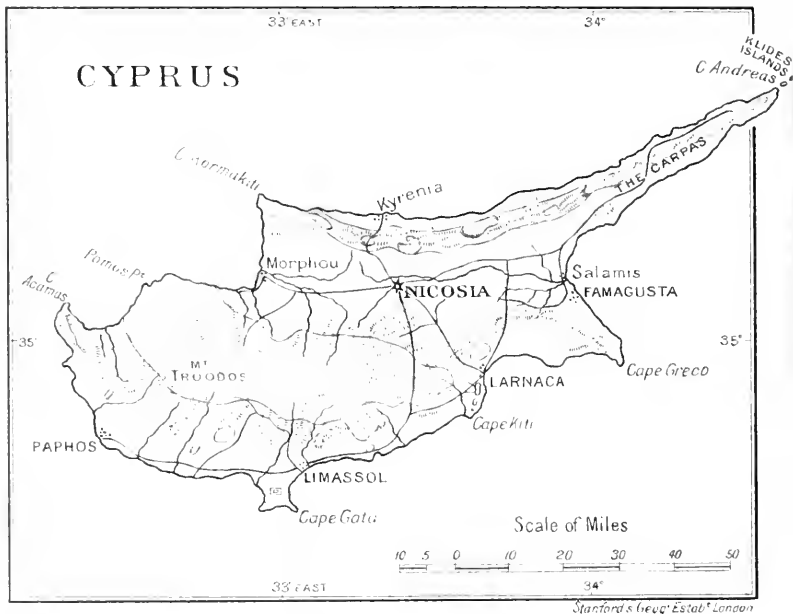
The coast-line (486 miles, 782 km.) is broken by many bays and capes, whence the island got the name of Cerastis, or the horned. Nowhere do the cliffs rise very high above the water. The most picturesque parts of the island are the west slopes of Troödos, the north coast between Kyrenia and Acanthou, and in spring the Carpas with its wealth of wild flowers.

Mr. Hogarth gives this graphic sketch of Cyprus: 'A broad island about equally divided between mountain and plain, the last very ill-watered, and some parts of the first, especially the lower south-eastern hills, very ill-clad. Long slopes to the west and south coasts, well suited to the vine, olive, and caroub, but not of deep enough soil for other cultures except in the narrow valley bottoms; tracts of stony pasture on the spines of the spurs; a belt of carefully tended forest, mostly pine, on the main ridge, climbing almost over the rounded summits; a steeper fall of green buttresses to east and north; a huge undulating plain declining eastward from the mountain roots, deep and rich when watered: a spiky wall carried out far into the sea to north-east, which rises abruptly out of the plain and falls as abruptly northward, stony and scarred, to the Caramanian strait. Such is the view that the eagle sees sailing high over Mount Troödos.'²

¹ D. G. Hogarth, *The Nearer East* 8vo, London, 1902, p. 37.

² *Ibid.* pp. 129, 130.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.



Stanford's Geogr. Estab. London

EXPLANATION.

Quarternary and Tertiary Rocks,

Pleistocene

Pliocene

Miocene

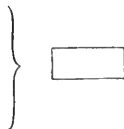
Oligocene

Eocene

Secondary (Mesozoic) Rocks ...

Cretaceous

Igneous Rocks ...



GEOLOGY

Cyprus has attracted the attention of a number of geologists whose observations have been published under the auspices of various learned societies on the Continent. Of these authorities Gaudry,¹ Unger,² and Bergeat³ are the principal, while the only English contribution to the geological literature of the Island was, until latterly, that from the pen of Mr. R. Russell,⁴ whose visit was chiefly the result of an attempt on the part of the British Government to improve or increase the sources of water-supply in the country.

Recent publications on this subject include a geological map⁵ and a memoir,⁶ which latter, besides enumerating the results of recent observations in the Island, also comprehends a digest of the conclusions arrived at by previous authorities. The following is an excerpt of this latter work:—

I. The succession of rocks in descending order represented in Cyprus is as follows:—

Pleistocene, alluvial deposits, sandy limestones, sands, conglomerates, cave-earths, &c.

Pliocene, shelly limestones, with calcareous sands and sandstones.

Break and intrusion of igneous rocks.

Idalian, newer (Miocene), white, shelly limestones, white chalky limestones, and marly chalks with layers of flints; older (Oligocene), grey and yellowish marls, with beds of gypsum.

Kythræan (Upper Eocene or Oligocene), grey, felspathic sandstones and sandy shales.

Trypanian (Eocene, ?), greenish shales with hornstone bands.

Cretaceous, (?), grey limestones and dolomites, white and pink marbles, both massive and laminated.

II. *The Trypanian Series*.—The oldest rocks in Cyprus occur principally among the Kyrenia Mountains. The formation extends from the neighbourhood of Kormakiti on the west to that of Komi Kebir, at the commencement of the Carpas, on the east. Small outliers are met with in the Acamas district of Paphos. The absence of fossils of a definite age has precluded the possibility of assigning these rocks to any precise geological period, and as they constitute a distinct series in themselves as compared with any other formation in Cyprus, they have been

¹ *Mém. Soc. Géol. de France*, ser. 2, tom. vii, pp. 149-314, 1859.

² *Die Insel Cypern*. F. Unger and T. Kotschy, 8vo., Vienna, 1865.

³ *Tscherm. Min. und Petr. Mitth.*, vol. xii, p. 263. Vienna.

⁴ *Report on the Existing Water Supply of Cyprus* (Foreign Office, 1881).

⁵ *A Geological Map of Cyprus*, with Key, by O. V. Bellamy. London: E. Stanford, 1904.

⁶ *The Geology of Cyprus*, by C. V. Bellamy and A. J. Jukes-Browne. Plymouth: William Brendon & Son, Ltd., 1905. Published by Authority.

called the 'Trypanian,' a name derived from the Trypa Vounos, which rises about the centre of the northern mountain range a little to the eastward of St. Catherine's Pass; they are probably in part Eocene and in part cretaceous.

The Trypanian series is principally composed of compact limestones. The beds have suffered much disturbance and are generally found to be in an almost vertical position, their character having been changed by compression and by the intrusion of igneous masses. In appearance they are either grey, bluish or brownish, and occasionally a black variety is found which is said to owe its colouring to the presence of bitumen. Dark friable indigo-blue limestones are also met with, some of which are dolomitic. Other kinds associated with the foregoing are yellow, red, pink and white or yellow veined with white, of which the majority are completely crystalline and are productive of several kinds of marble of delicate and beautiful tints. They are now considered to be the source whence the ancients derived the decorative stones so largely found in the ruined temples and other buildings abounding in Cyprus.

Igneous rocks intrude themselves at many points along the length of the Kyrenia Mountains, and are represented by syenite, quartz-felsite, liparite and dolerite, and in their neighbourhood the sedimentary rocks have become completely marmorised.

A band of shaly marls with layers of a flinty substance called hornstone has been observed in close association with the compact limestones, and as these are found largely in the western portion of the Kyrenia range they have been termed 'the Lapithos Beds.' Dr. Bergeat, who first drew attention to these as representing, possibly, a separate order of rocks, records the discovery of certain forms of *Nummulites*, a genus of fossils which is specially characteristic of the Eocene, though not absolutely confined to that period: while, therefore, the compact limestones are probably cretaceous, the shaly marls are probably of Eocene age.

III. *The Kythrean Series (Upper Eocene or Oligocene).*—These beds come in on both sides of the Kyrenia Mountains and extend from Cape Kormakiti on the west as far as Cape Andreas on the east. They are also met with to the south-west of the Troödos range covering two distinct areas of country, one in the neighbourhood of Jelojara and the other near Phyti. They reach their most characteristic development in the neighbourhood of Kythrea, from which their name has been taken. Gaudry called them 'Macignos,' adopting the Italian terminology, Russell alluded to them as 'konnos,' while since the British occupation of the Island they have come to be known as the 'Hummocks,' a term descriptive of their wave-like and undulating appearance.

Their lowest beds consist of breccias and conglomerates, found only in the neighbourhood of the Trypanian rocks; but

the greater part of the series consists of regularly bedded, compact calcareous sandstone, brownish-grey and greenish-grey in hue, while at the top are greenish-grey marls. The breccias have always a siliceous cement, and, when polished, they often have a bright colouring, either blue and white, or yellow and white, and occasionally they are composed of variously coloured stones giving them the aspect of Mosaic. The conglomerates frequently attain great hardness, and are usually composed of waterworn fragments of the older rocks of the Trypanian series, compact limestone, marble, or flint from the shaly marls, the cementing element being of a siliceous character. Above these beds come the felspathic grits or sandstones which form the mass of the formation. Some of the beds consist of hard, gritty sandstone, while others are soft and shaly, and as the latter have been deeply weathered and washed away by the action of rain, the hard beds stand out as a series of salient ridges. These are the characteristic features of this formation in the northern part of the island, in other localities where the same formation occurs the nature of the rock varies somewhat, dark lustrous-looking sandstones being the principal feature of the outcrops to the south-west of the island. There is reason to believe that this is a metamorphic change, due to the influence of igneous rocks which occur near them and probably at no great distance below them in that part of the island.

Grey and greenish-grey marls make up the upper beds of this series and prevail to a considerable extent in Upper Carpas, along the flanks of the Kyrenia Mountains and in the neighbourhood of Hagios Demetrianos. The entire absence of fossil remains throughout this series again prevents accurate classification, but there is little doubt that they belong to either the Eocene or Oligocene series.

IV. *The Idalian Series (Oligocene and Miocene).*—This formation includes the white chalky marls and limestones which extend over nearly half the island, they are a characteristic feature in the scenery of Cyprus. Gaudry¹ called them 'The White Marls,' but Russell suggested the more distinctive name of Idalian, and this term, deriving its origin from the ancient name of Dali, has now been adopted. The rocks of this series include (1) grey marls with beds of gypsum; (2) chalky limestones and marls with bands of flint; and (3) shelly limestones. They probably extended formerly over the whole surface of the island, but have been removed by subsequent erosion from the more hilly districts of the island. They have suffered much disturbance and are frequently flexured, while around the borders of the great central area of igneous masses the beds are twisted

¹ See the *Twentieth Century Atlas of Microscopical Photography*, part iii., 1904. J. R. Gregory and Co.

and contorted as well as metamorphosed into ochres and siliceous limestones. The *Grey Marls* are more frequently found in the southern than in the northern part of the Island. Beds of gypsum, selenite, and alabaster intercalated in these marls are met with in several neighbourhoods, and are worked for the production of plaster of Paris, of which there is a considerable export: in some places, as at Pyla, a good quality of alabaster being obtained. In the Carpas some of these marls contain a small percentage of carbon. The *White Marls and Chalks* succeed the grey marls and occupy still larger areas. They frequently occur in alternate bands of hard and soft material, containing much flint, elsewhere they pass into thicker beds, as at Athienou, where they are quarried for freestone. At Goshi and Paralimni specimens have been obtained which prove to be a granular limestone made up entirely of the small globular shells of this Foraminifer known as *Globigerina*.

In the Carpas the limestone in some places puts on a massive aspect and crystalline structure, and becomes occasionally highly crystalline and saccharoidal. The *Shelly Limestones*.—These frequently contain abundant fossil remains, which proclaim them to be without question of the Miocene age. They are met with at Cape Pyla, Cape Greco and in a modified form at Stavrokono in the Paphos District, and in the neighbourhood of Pachna. The *Koronia Limestones*, which occur as outliers in the neighbourhood of Ambelikou and Levka, are found along the border of the central volcanic area. They are white, massive, semi-crystalline and slightly concretionary, and are a magnesian limestone, but do not contain sufficient magnesium carbonate to make the rock dolomite: they are devoid of fossils, but produce a lime of excellent quality. The *Grey Marls* of this series have in many places been converted into yellow and brown ochres at their contact with the igneous rocks, and the product is exported under the name of 'Terra umbra.'

V. The *Igneous Rocks*.—These appear to be mostly of one age and to have been intruded during the interval between the formation of the Idalian (Miocene) and the Nicosian (Pliocene) formations. They occupy a large area of the centre of the island, extending continuously from Tillyria to within a few miles of Larnaca. Patches of similar rocks crop out both to the east and west of this central mass, and small tracts and bosses occur along the whole length of the Kyrenia Mountains. But as there is reason to believe that the lower part of the Kytiraean Series is almost wholly made of volcanic material, which was either the product of contemporaneous eruptions or was derived from pre-existing rocks of volcanic origin, it is possible that some of the intrusive masses in the Trypanian area may be of Eocene age. The mineral characters of these igneous rocks have been described by Dr. Bergeat, who

classifies them as follows:—Diabase, Gabbro, Wehrlite, Serpentine, Andesite, Liparite, and Trachyte, while Dr. J. J. H. Teall recognised the following out of a small number of specimens recently submitted to him: Augite-syenite, Quartz-felsite, Olivine-dolerite, Basalt, Augitite, Liparite, Serpentine.

Diabase occurs in three large tracts in the central part of the Troödos range—namely, around Kykkou, Prodromos, and Mandria, again in the Adelphi range, from Adelphi through Papoutsas to Machaira, and thirdly at Stavro Vouni to the west of Larnaca. *Gabbro*, *Wehrlite*, &c., occur on the summit of Troödos, and to the southward and eastward of this mountain a complex group. A specimen taken from the summit of Troödos has been recognised as serpentine after olivine-enstatite rock. *Serpentine* also occurs around Phinicia, near Limasol, and in all the exposures in the Acamas, and in the Carpas serpentine seems to be present. *Quartz-andesite* appears to be confined to the isolated volcanic tract of Strullos, near Larnaca; but *Andesites* are found all along the outer part of the Tillyria District from Yalia to near Levka; they are green in colour from the presence of chloritic and delessitic minerals. Another tract of the same kind of rock occurs round Lithrodonda. They also occur in the volcanic region about Lymbia, Alambra, Hagia Anna, and the eastern slopes of Stavrovouni, where they are represented by a reddish-brown amygdaloidal rock, while a similar rock is found near Platanisso in the Carpas and in certain parts of the Kyrenia Mountains. *Basalts* are found chiefly in the Tillyria district; they are much decomposed and veined with calcite, and are frequently vesicular with geodes of calcite in the cavities. *Syenite* has only been found in the intrusive masses traversed by the Panagra valley. Dr. Teall finds this to be an augite-biotite-syenite. *Quartz-felsite* or *Rhyolite* has only been found in the neighbourhood of Pentadactylos, where it is of a white variety. *Trachyte* has been found between Eptakomi and Platanisso in the Carpas. *Liparite* occurs at several places in the Kyrenia Range, as Panagra Gorge, in the neighbourhood of Kythraia, as well as in blocks on the surface south of Buffavento. *Zeolites* of several kinds are abundant in the andesites and basalts, analcime and mesotype being the commonest. The decomposition of the serpentines and other rocks has given rise to some other peculiar products, such as ferruginous earths, as well as in a material known as *Terre verte*. These products have given to the soil a variety of brilliant colours, the landscape presenting pictures of truly Oriental colouring in many parts. The remarkable erosion and weathering which has taken place among the decomposed igneous masses has also given to some parts of the landscape the appearance of ruined walls, bastions, and battlements,

adding greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene. The igneous rocks have also produced some remarkable metamorphic changes in the neighbouring sedimentary rocks, and a special accompaniment of this metamorphism is the formation of jasper and jaspideous masses, both in the igneous as well as in the sedimentary rocks. The jaspers are generally heavy opaque rocks of bright red or yellow, or in some cases black or green.

VI. *Pliocene and Pleistocene*.—These deposits are confined chiefly to the plains of the centre of the island and to the tracts bordering the coast-line. The *Pliocene rocks* consist of calcareous sandstones with subsidiary beds of conglomerates, sands, and calcareous tufa; while the Pleistocene deposits are of a more varied character, as will be seen in the sequel. The products of these two periods are readily distinguishable from all the older strata on account of their unconformability to the latter, as well as by the fact that the newer beds almost always lie in a nearly horizontal position. Moreover, the deposits of these two periods yield abundant fossil remains.

The *Pliocene beds* are divided into two classes, the Older and the Newer. The former are characterised by shelly limestones and soft calcareous sands, abounding principally in the Carpas, at Davlos, and near Akanthou. Of the Newer Pliocene the dominant member has been described by Gaudry as ‘Calcaire grossier,’ meaning probably a rough shelly limestone like that of the Eocene age near Paris. Russell has employed the terms ‘Kyrenia rock’ and ‘Nicosia beds,’ and it is principally in the neighbourhood of the towns indicated by these names that the more characteristic rocks of this age are met with—namely, in the Kyrenia Quarries and at Hag. Paraskeve, near Nicosia. Similar shelly limestones are met with in many other parts of the island where the deposits are worked for building stone; of these places the more important are Famagusta, Yeri, Cape Pyla, Kyra, Hag. Phyla, near Limasol, Ktima, &c. A softer and finer quality is met with in the neighbourhood of Kouklia and Kalopsida, where it is also remarkable for being of a deeper sepia hue.

In the areas occupied by these shelly limestones the land-surface is often bare of soil, the rock being covered by a thin veneering of carbonate of lime, the result of successive solution and precipitation of the calcareous matter contained in the rock itself. Such districts are generally known as ‘Kafkalla.’ In other parts this rock surface is overspread by a thin layer of reddish soil, fine and loamy, the colour of which has resulted in these districts being known as the ‘Red Villages.’

Frequently the rocky surface-crust is thin, and when traversed by vehicles or animals gives forth a hollow sound indicating the voids beneath: sometimes this crust has been broken,

revealing large cavities, and at other times, when this covering is removed, deposits of a material known as 'Khayara' are exposed; this is a calcareous tufa containing small pebbles, and is employed as gravel.

VII. The *Pleistocene Beds* include all the deposits of later date than the Pliocene, and may be briefly classified as (1) Littoral Limestones, (2) Soft shelly sands near Larnaca, (3) Inland surface conglomerates, (4) Cave-earths, (5) Alluvial plains and marshes, (6) Blown sand.

The *Littoral Limestones* form a tract of varying width along the seashore, and are frequently only distinguishable from the Pliocene beds by a greater freshness of the fossils they contain. A good example of the character of these beds will be found near the Salt Lake of Larnaca.¹

Conglomerates spread over large areas in many parts of the island, and are sometimes of considerable thickness. In all cases they are composed of waterworn fragments of older rocks, according to the locality in which they are found. They are a purely local development; the cementing element is usually calcareous, but is sometimes replaced by or combined with oxide of iron. They are of variable texture and are frequently of great hardness, and this variable character has sometimes led to remarkable effects in land-sculpture. At Arona, at Leondari-vouno, near Athalassa, at Pyroi, and in the neighbourhood of Iliaga Kebir may be seen flat-topped eminences, whose surfaces consist of these conglomerates overspreading fine friable matter which has been slowly eroded, so that the slopes have become steeply scarped like the kopjes of South Africa. *Travertine and Calcareous Tufa* abound along the northern slopes of the Kyrenia Mountains, at Karavas, Lapithos, Templestowe, and elsewhere. The deposits frequently contain impressions of leaves and foliage of the plane and alder trees, &c.

The *Alluvial Plains* of the centre of the island are for the most part the product of successive rain-storms and floods which have brought down from the mountains immense quantities of light débris which has been spread over the lower lands, principally by human agency exerted in the system of *colmatage*, which has been practised from time immemorial. This has resulted in the general raising of the land surface and incidentally in the natural reclamation of many acres of land in the lower parts of the Messoria and elsewhere, which once were arms of the sea. *Blown sand* has accumulated in several parts of the island, where it is slowly but very surely absorbing extensive tracts of cultivable soil. The worst cases are at Varosia, near Famagusta, and at Hag. Eirine, to the north of Morphou, both situated at opposite ends of the central plains; other instances of

¹ See *The Salt Lake of Larnaca*, by C. V. Bellamy, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. lvi. p. 745.

a less important character are to be found at Ronnas and Nankomi, in the Carpas, and at several places on the Tillyria coast. Those in the neighbourhood of Limasol, which formerly blocked the main road to Nicosia, were successfully dealt with by the Public Works Department, and further progress arrested by a judicious planting of a species of *Acacia*, better known as the 'Australian Wattle.'

The Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits have yielded a large number of fossil shells, many of which have been identified by Gaudry and others. Besides these the minute tests of Foraminifera are very abundant, and recently no fewer than 180 species of these organisms have been isolated and named by Mr. F. W. Millett from a sample of Pliocene marl collected near Myrtou.

MINERALS

Good building stone, chiefly sandstone, is quarried in all the Districts; limestone is burnt for local use, and the resulting lime is valued on account of its containing a small quantity of soluble silica; gypsum is quarried for flagstones and for grinding and export (to make plaster of Paris): and some terra umbra (in the year 1905, 2,761 tons, of the value of £1,401) is exported from Stroullos, Mavrobouni, and Aradippou, in the Larnaca District.

Terre verte, a pigment, is found in pockets in several parts of the island. A considerable deposit of sulphate of aluminium exists near Levkara. Asbestos occurs in the serpentine rocks of Troödos, and is now being worked. Soapstone and magnesite have also been found in the serpentine rocks. Agate and jasper exist in considerable quantities, also the so-called Paphos diamond, an almost pure form of quartz. Copper, which took its name from the island (*aes Cyprium, cuprum*), was extensively produced by the ancients, but it appears that they extracted all the surface metal. A syndicate has for several years been prospecting and opening out copper mines in the neighbourhood of the ancient workings at Limne, in the Paphos District.

Whether the older mines were abandoned from exhaustion of the richer ore, want of fuel, or inability to deal with the question of water or of ventilation, cannot now be determined.

IRRIGATION WORKS¹

The total sum lent by the Imperial Treasury for Irrigation Works is £60,000. This sum bears interest at 4 per cent., of which 1 per cent. will form a sinking fund to pay off the loan.

An important beginning was made in 1883 by the repair of

¹ This was written by Mr. Mellicott in 1901. See also the High Commissioner's Reports for years ended March 31, 1881 and 1885.

an ancient canal about 15 miles in length, originally constructed to carry off the surplus waters of the river Pedias, for the purpose of irrigating about 14,000 donums of the best lands of the Mesaoria. The weirs and banks were further improved in 1884.

Investigations were commenced in November 1897. During November 1898 the Synkrasi reservoir works were commenced, and they were completed during 1899. A low earthen dam was thrown across a hill torrent, with channels branching off, from which lands are watered during floods. The surplus water from this dam finds its way into the Synkrasi reservoir, which is formed by an embankment 30 feet high and 1,500 feet long thrown across another hill torrent. Synkrasi
Reservoir.

The reservoir, when full, will have a water spread of 200 acres, and will hold about 70 million cubic feet of water. This quantity of water, if spread over the whole catchment basin, would submerge it to a depth of 1·1 inch. The catchment basin is 27 square miles, of which two-thirds are cultivated ground, and one-third steep bare mountain sides.

There are no reliable statistics of the rainfall. The maximum, minimum, and mean, are probably about 24 inches, 10 inches, and 18 inches.

In addition to the above works, a swamp 300 acres in extent has been drained, and plantations of olive, cypress, acacia, and mulberry trees formed round the reservoir. The total cost of these works is close upon £6,000. The work, as far as this reservoir (£4,400) is concerned, is a new departure from existing methods, and, if successful, will open up a large field for similar works. It will prove useful in determining the area irrigable by the supply from a given area of catchment from which the potential productive yield per square mile of a catchment can be calculated by dividing the enhanced yield due to irrigation by the area of the catchment basin. Having thus obtained an accurate measure of the possible returns, reliable forecasts can then be made for future schemes of this kind. It was with this object in view principally that this work was carried out.

In September 1899 the Mesaoria project was commenced. This scheme was estimated to cost £50,000, and it was completed and in full operation in the early part of 1901. Before it can be fully exploited some years must elapse. As developments take place additional expenditure on extensions and improvements to the extent of another £5,000 will probably be required. The project is partly one of the reclamation of lands, and partly an irrigation scheme. The area affected by it lies between the meridians of Vatili and the sea-coast, and between the latitudes of Peristerona and Kalopsida in the Famagusta district. Mesaoria
project.

The following are the main features:—

(a) Eighteen miles of training banks, and reservoir embankments, by which the flood discharge of 700 square miles of

catchment is diverted and held up. The total area that will be submerged in the beds of the reservoirs will be nearly 5,000 acres, consisting chiefly of waste lands, which during the summer are expected in course of time to yield valuable crops. These reservoirs are sufficient to hold up the maximum flood discharge from the above catchment basin, so that no water will escape to sea. They will not only hold up and control the water for distribution to the lands below, but will keep the water out of swamp lands 5,000 acres in extent. The aggregate capacity of them is about 1,200 million cubic feet, which is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth over the whole catchment basin.

(b) From the above-mentioned banks and reservoirs, which are pierced by numerous sluices, a system of irrigation channels branches off, having a total length of about 50 miles, and commanding 50 square miles of rich alluvial lands, of which 5 square miles are reclaimed swamp.

(c) In addition to the irrigation channels, some 30 miles of drains have been constructed to reclaim about 10 square miles of lands, of which half is a malarious swamp. On the other half the crops are liable to damage from excessive flooding in wet years.

Irrigation under the above works will be of two kinds—

(1) 'Flood irrigation' from channels, while the rivers are in flood, in accordance with prevailing methods;

(2) 'Reservoir irrigation' from water that has been held up, and stored.

In order to supply the former the sluices in the training (*i.e.* diversion) banks will be kept open sufficiently to fill the channels branching off from them, while the surplus will pass off to the reservoirs. The water passing through the sluices will be heavily laden with rich fertilizing silt, which is the chief advantage of this system of irrigation. The water in the reservoirs will be issued in accordance with the requirements of the crops.

The works above described, and the cost of the preliminary investigations, will absorb the whole of the Imperial loan of £60,000. For the present it is not contemplated to carry out other works. The works constructed are all situated in the Famagusta District. Several other promising small schemes have been investigated, notably in the Larnaca and Limasol Districts; but for the present no funds are forthcoming.

The success of the works constructed depends altogether on the amount of the flow from the catchment basins lying above them. The statistics of rainfall and flood discharges are too meagre to enable an accurate forecast to be made of the financial results. But that the works will, in the course of a few years, pay working expenses and interest charges hardly admits of a doubt. That they will enormously improve the health of the inhabitants of the villages affected by them (situated as they are in the most unhealthy part of the Island), and their prosperity, is certain.

No traces of irrigation works worthy of note were discovered. A few masonry dams were found, completely buried in alluvium: they probably date from the time of the Venetians. Ancient works.

The depth of recent alluvial deposits in the Mesaoria is very great. They consist of a rich chocolate-coloured loam, formed by the denudation of the soft friable basic igneous rocks of the Troödos range. In the low-lying marshes along the southern margin of the plain, from Kouklia to Famagusta, the soil has become slightly impregnated with salts, but with drainage and cultivation these lands will soon become sweet and capable of bearing valuable crops. Soil of the Mesaoria.

AGRICULTURE

The great majority of the people are employed on the land. The farmer generally cultivates his own land; but there is a considerable proportion who are leaseholders, paying a fixed money rent to the owner; and the *metayer* system, or something like it, is fairly common, one man supplying the seed, or the land, or the flock, while the other partner (*πομολάτης*, from *ἀπό ἡμῶν*), supplies the labour, and the produce is divided in the shares agreed upon. There are few large landowners. The arable farms are usually small. Farmers and shepherds.

The principal economic products of the land are barley, wheat, oats, vetches, caroubs, grapes, raisins, wine, silk, olives, cotton, sesame, aniseed, linseed, hemp, black cumin (*mavrokokkos*), beans, lentils, fruit, and vegetables. Sheep, goats, cattle, ponies, mules, donkeys, swine, and poultry are bred. The sheep are a breed with very broad, heavy, twisted fat tails. The mules and donkeys are both of excellent quality. The ponies are very hardy; they are generally about 13 hands, although some cross-bred ones, with Syrian blood in them, are as much as 14½ hands. During the last few years the Committee for the Improvement of Cyprus Stock, a Committee appointed by the Government, has imported several English stallions, which are stationed in different districts; and it also holds periodical shows of horses, mules, and donkeys. Camels were known in the island in 1340. The last mention of the buffalo is in 1668. Products.

Sugar, from about 1300 to the Turkish Conquest, was an important source of profit. We hear in 1490 of a gross yield of 2,000 quintals, worth 35 ducats each. Take the quintal at 225 kilogrammes, and the ducat at francs 7.20, we get 8,840 cwt., value £20,160. But the purchasing power of money was then from eight to ten times as great as in our own day.

The once famous gum ladanum, or labdanum, is collected by shepherds in sticky lumps from the beards of goats browsing among the cistus, which grows wild in most parts of the island.

Ploughing,
sowing, &c.

The plough almost universally in use is the ancient native-made wooden plough, very light, drawn chiefly by oxen, and making a very shallow furrow. But lately a number of light iron ploughs have been introduced by the Director of Agriculture. On most farms flourish vast quantities of weeds—thistles in immense variety and many thorny shrubs (*pallouri* and others)—and little attempt is made to clean the soil of them. Harrows,¹ rollers, and other mechanical appliances to assist in preparing the soil or dealing with the crop are rare: but several reaping machines are now in use, and two or three Ransome threshing machines, with straw-chopping apparatus.

The preparation of the land for cereals is as follows:—About the middle of January, when the land is soaked with rain, the fallow field (*νεῖσµα* or *νεατός*) is broken up, and in March or April it is cross-ploughed (*δίβολο*). If the autumn rains are early, the field is ploughed for a third time (*ἀνάκοµµα*), after which it is sown: but if the rains are late the sowing is done on fields which have been cross-ploughed only. As a rule, sowing begins soon after the autumn rains, and may go on until January. But if rain does not come before the end of October many sow before the rain: and in many places farmers sow regularly before—*i.e.* without waiting for the autumn rains. This sowing is called *ξερόβολα*. Lands flooded by a river or other running water are called *πότιµα*.

Barley and wheat are cut about April: they are cut with a sickle, tied into sheaves, and carried on donkeys or small carts to the threshing floors. These are levelled and smooth circular places, seldom paved or flagged, on which the crop is laid down and the grain threshed out by oxen, ponies, mules, and donkeys drawing sledges,² which have sharp flints or stones fixed into the bottom. Then the straw is gradually cleared away, and the grain winnowed by being thrown up in the wind with wooden shovels; and the winnowed grain, with a goodly proportion of dirt and even small stones necessarily left in it, remains in heaps on the floor until the taxing officer has viewed it and estimated the amount of it. The old people, and women and children, ride on the sledges, and get many weeks of enjoyment out of the threshing and winnowing, and the animals harnessed to the sledges also have a good time; for the injunction, 'Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn,' is generally obeyed, and the benefit thereof extended to the horse, the mule, and the donkey.

The straw, very brittle in the dry heat of Cyprus, becomes much broken up in the process of threshing; and mixed with chaff and many stray grains, is the 'chopped straw' (*ἄχυρον*).

¹ The *σπακλό*, used all over the island, is a kind of clod-crusher, consisting of a wooden beam about 10 ft. by 10 in. by 10 in.

² *δουκάναις*, trebbiatrici, tribula.

which forms a large part of the food of horses, oxen, mules, and donkeys, hay being unknown in Cyprus, and green food only obtainable for them during a few weeks in the spring. Lucerne, however, is now beginning to be grown.

Farmyard manure and town refuse and sweepings are used on the fields, but no artificial manure of any kind.

For the purpose of rotation, crops are divided into spring, summer, and winter crops. Rotation of crops.

Spring Crops.—Vetches, louvana (*Lathyrus ochrus*), lentils, chick peas, aniseed, black cumin (*Nigella sativa*, *μαυρόκοκκος*). These are mostly sown from the middle of January to February; but vetches and louvana often earlier; and in Tillyria and some other mountain villages vetches are sown in October. (Vetches cannot be sown as a winter crop in the plains because of the vast numbers of a lark called locally *τραχύλα*, which uproots the young plants as soon as the vetches germinate.)

Summer Crops.—Cotton, sesame, maize, beans (*λουβιά*, *Dolichos melanophthalmos*, a variety of the American cow-pea), millet (*νταπί*, *Sorghum cernuum*). These are sown in April and May, rarely up to the middle of June.

Winter Crops.—Wheat, oats, barley, flax, horse beans. Wheat and oats are sown from October to December; the others a little earlier. Barley, for green fodder, is sown in September.

As a rule the rotation is biennial:—

First year, winter crop, + fallow + grazing;

Second year, spring or summer crop.

A field which has had a winter crop is pastured after the harvest until January; in January and February it is broken up and cross-ploughed, and sown immediately after with a spring or summer crop.

Very poor land, however, is left fallow for a whole year after a crop of cereals. A crop of aniseed is usually followed by wheat.

Where cotton is grown on non-irrigated land the crop is picked in September and October, and the field is then sown with a winter crop. But cotton on irrigated land is not all picked until November or even December; and the land is then sown next year with a spring or winter crop; or (as in Nicosia District) the plants are left and the land lies fallow and is grazed until March, when the plants are pruned and the field is ploughed with the native plough, which does not do much harm to the plants, and a second crop of cotton is picked in September. This second crop is, as a rule, larger than the first. Sometimes the cotton plants are left for a third year, and a third crop is obtained. In Lapithos, in irrigated land, cotton plants live and produce remunerative crops up to six or eight years; and until lately there were cotton plants there ten years old.

Ratio of
seed sown
to grain
harvested.

1 to 1½ kiles of barley sown on 1 donum of land					
gives 10 to 15 kiles.					
1k.	„	wheat	„	„	6 to 10 „
½k.	„	vetches	„	„	2 to 4 „
2 to 2½	„	oats	„	„	20 to 30 „
10 to 15	okes of cotton	„	„	„	30 to 50 okes net.

Irrigation

The rainfall over most of the arable land is very small, and during the long and dry summer almost all vegetation is burnt up. Artificial irrigation therefore greatly increases the productiveness of the soil. In the comparatively small area in which the streams are available the water from them is used for irrigation as long as it lasts, and is sometimes conducted to considerable distances in conduits for that purpose. In other parts of the island wells have been used from time immemorial, not only for watering stock but also for irrigation. The Cypriots are very clever in finding underground water; they dig chains of wells, connecting them by tunnels, and draw up the water into a tank by means of an *ἀλακάτι*, a wheel encircled with buckets round its circumference and worked by a horse or mule or donkey, or by a modern air-motor, and from the tank the water is distributed by pipes and conduits.

Laws 6 of 1896 and 4 of 1897 place certain restrictions on the sinking of wells within 300 pias from an existing chain of wells or from a spring, or within 40 pias from a well used for irrigation purposes.

For an account of the recent experiments made by the Government in irrigation on a large scale, see page 10.

Caroub.

The caroub,¹ or locust tree, grows wild in Cyprus; but the fruit of the wild tree is valueless. The cultivated trees have all been grafted. This tree is the sole species of the genus *Ceratonia*, order *Leguminosæ*, sub-order *Caesalpineæ*. It flowers in August and September, and the fruit developed from the flowers of one autumn is gathered in the following August, so that in that month the same tree is bearing both flowers and ripe fruit. The fruit is a pod containing from 10 to 18 hard beans. It is mostly exported to England, France, and Egypt, rather more than half of the whole export going to England. Some is used, in Egypt and the Levant especially, as food for the poorer classes and for making sweets and sherbets: but by far the larger part is ground and used for feeding cattle and horses, either in the form of meal or when made up into different kinds of 'cattle food.' Very little is used in Cyprus. The pods are known in England as

¹ *χαρουπιά* or *κερατία*. 'Caroub' or 'Carob' is an Arabic word. *Κερατία* is so called from the likeness of the bean to a goat's horn, *κέρας*. See Mr. P. Gemmadias' Report on the Carob Tree.

'locust beans,' but have nothing to do with the locusts which John the Baptist ate, which were ἀκρίδες.¹

The olive grows wild in Cyprus. The fruit of the wild tree is small, bitter, and of no value; all the cultivated trees are grafted. Olives.

The olive oil produced in the island is not enough for the local consumption. In Nicosia, Larnaca, Ktema, and Limasol a quantity of oil is extracted from native sesame seed, and consumed locally. Some is also extracted, and used for cooking and burning, from the seeds of the *Schoinia* (*Pistacia lentiscus*) in the Carpas, and from the seeds of the *tremithos* (*Pistacia palaestrina*) in Paphos, especially in the village of Emba. Oil.

The white mulberry tree is grown for the breeding of silk-worms. A variety commonly grown is the μεταξόφυλλι, whose large and tender leaves are given to the worms from their second or third moult to the last; up to the first or second they are fed with leaves of the ungrafted mulberry. Silk.

Silkworm-rearing is an important industry, and is extending. Paphos and the Carpas are the largest silk-producing districts.

For many years the silkworm eggs were wholly imported from abroad, mainly from France. But during the last three years the Pasteur cellular system for producing the eggs has been taught; and now more than half of the eggs hatched in the island are produced locally by that process.

Nearly all the silk cocoons produced are exported, mainly to France. The average annual export of dry cocoons during 1899-1902 was 37,700 okes, of the value of £16,360.

The local variety of cotton stands drought well, and is the only one grown in land which is not irrigated. In irrigated land the 'American' kind is preferred; this is the descendant of seed introduced into the island many years ago. Lately other American varieties have been introduced, one of which, the 'Peterkin,' has proved very successful. (See a command paper 2717, 'Report by Prof. Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., on the Agricultural Resources of Cyprus with Special Reference to Cotton Cultivation,' 1905.) Cotton.

For a crop of cotton the land, after the winter rains, is deeply ploughed and cross-ploughed; and the seed is sown in May broadcast in irrigated land, but in furrows in the non-irrigated. The crop is collected by women, generally by piecework. Ginning is done all over the island with Pratt & Co.'s English gins; and baling for shipment is done by hydraulic presses at Larnaca. Nearly the whole crop is exported, mostly to France, Greece, and Austria. The average annual export for 1899-1902 was 4,120 cwt.; average value £6,577. All the cotton seed is used in the island for sowing, and for feeding cattle.

¹ It is remarkable that one variety of caroub is called in Cyprus ἀποστολική. This, however, is not so named after the 'Apostle'; it means that the tree is 'sent (by God),' i.e. self-sown; and the name is applied to other plants besides the caroub.

Locally the crop is reckoned at 1,200 bales in a good year, at 800 in a bad year. A bale weighs 160 okes, 448 lbs. The quality is graded (1) *ώραιώτερα*, (2) *καλοπώλητα*, (3) *μέτρια*, (4) *πωλητέα*.

Flax.

Flax is locally prepared by 'retting,' the straw being immersed in water for eight or ten days, then dried, and afterwards beaten to separate the fibre. Before *retting* it is passed through an iron comb to extract the linseed, which is almost all exported. The linseed exported in 1902 was 1,295 cwt., valued at £704; in 1903 it was 7,800 cwt., value £3,474; in 1905 30,564 cwt., value £12,309, were exported from the island. The acreage occupied by this product is not recorded. In Mesaoria the average seed sown is about 20 okes to a donum of, say, 60 paces: the crop harvested is from 150 to 200 okes.

In the Morphou Nahié, where they grow linseed not only for the seed, but also for the stem, which they work into flax, they put in more seed—50 to 60 okes, or, as they call it, one oke for each pace: the return is from 200 to 250 okes per donum in manured land.

Fruit and
Vegetables.

Cyprus grows excellent grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, melons, pomegranates, cauliflowers, artichokes, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, peas, and beans, and there is a considerable export of these and some other fruits and vegetables to Egypt. Plums, apricots, and caisias (*gaisi*, a kind of apricot) are plentiful, but of inferior quality. Peaches and apples are grown, but the air is too dry for them, as it is also for strawberries. Walnuts and hazel-nuts do well on the higher ground, but are apt to be very dry and hard. Truffles and mushrooms of a dry and leathery kind are found in abundance and are largely consumed by the natives.

Wine

Large areas are suitable for the cultivation of the vine, and the grapes are of fine quality. Upwards of two million gallons of wine are made annually: but it is made by hundreds of small growers, by primitive and unscientific methods, and is generally coarse and strong, and keeps badly. The export at present is mainly to Egypt: the markets of France and Italy are practically closed to Cyprus wine by prohibitive duties. A considerable quantity of brandy is made from the wine, and is chiefly exported to England. Wine exported in 1905, 982,322 gallons, value £20,735; spirit exported in 1905, 65,522 gallons, value £5,070.

Nurseries.

There are nursery gardens, under the Director of Agriculture, at Nicosia, Morphou, Larnaca, and Limasol.

Model farm.

A model farm was established by Government in 1903 at Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, with about 3,000 donums of land. Manager, G. Barrett.

Agricultural
Journal.

The 'Cyprus Journal,' a Quarterly Review of the Agriculture and Industries of Cyprus, was established by Government, and the first number issued, in English, Greek, and Turkish, in January 1904. Editor, W. Bevan.

Stock and
produce of
the land.

The following 'Return of the Produce, Stock, &c.,' is from the Cyprus Blue Book for 1905 6:—

No. of horses, mules, and donkeys	59,160
„ horned cattle	52,916
„ sheep	253,138
„ goats	250,546
„ camels	1,169
Kiles of wheat (1 kile = 8 gallons)	2,366,237
„ barley	288,642
„ oats	389,294
„ vetches	337,354
Okes of cotton (1 oke = $2\frac{4}{5}$ lbs.)	279,540
„ sesame	102,645
„ olives	2,387,600
„ grapes	23,840,250
„ pomegranates	2,489,826
Cantars of caroubs (one Aleppo cantar = 180 okes)	113,293

Locusts were until a few years ago a terrible plague in Cyprus; but the systematic war waged against them by the Government for the last twenty years has so effectually reduced their numbers that they no longer do any appreciable damage. Locusts.

The Cyprus locust (*Stavronotus cruciatus*) breeds on the Island. The eggs are deposited in holes drilled in the ground by the female; they are hatched out in early March; the young locusts resemble their parents except that they have no wings; they march over the fields and eat every green thing that comes in their way until the end of April, when they acquire wings.

The earlier modes of attack were at least quaint. Under Hugues I, an eicon representing SS. Christopher, Tarasius, and Tryphon, was carried processionally to meet the advancing swarms, and the crops were saved. In 1411 a priest who was cursing them was suffocated by locusts. In 1473 and 1588 we hear of water brought in open vessels from Kerkuk in Persia: this attracted a flock of birds like plovers, which ate the locusts. In 1688 the Panagia of Kykko was invoked to bring these birds, which were perhaps the russet starling (*Pastor roseus*). In 1628 Archbishop Christodoulos begged the abbot of the Laura on Mount Athos to send him the head of S. Michael, sometime Metropolitan of Synnada in Phrygia, and a martyr under Leo the Isaurian about 814, to stay the plague.

In 1881 two Ordinances were passed 'to make better provision for the destruction of locusts'; one of them gave large power to the High Commissioner and persons authorised by him to enter lands and search for locust eggs and erect or dig traps for locusts; and the other established a special tax to cover the expenses of the war.

At first a great deal of energy and money was expended in collecting and destroying the locust eggs; and in 1881 the vast

quantity of 1,305 tons of eggs were so destroyed, at a cost of £11,918. But this plan proved ineffectual and was abandoned for that of destruction of the live locusts in the hopping stage by the 'screen and pit' system, advocated by M. Mattei, and adopted by the Government with complete success. Under this system a canvas screen, 3 feet high, topped with a band of oilcloth 4 inches wide, is planted in the ground athwart the line of march of a swarm of locusts; and pits 6 feet long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 3 feet deep, are dug at intervals, generally from 40 to 50 yards apart, at right angles to the screen. Around the edges of the pits are fixed the traps, consisting of four strips of zinc 9 inches wide. The smooth surface of the oilcloth arrests the passage of the locust over the screen; that of the zinc his escape from the pit. As the insects come to the screen they turn and hop along it until they fall into one of the pits; and as the pits fill the poor locusts are buried alive. It was calculated that in 1883 nearly 200,000 millions of locusts were destroyed in this way.

During the last few seasons the locusts have become so few that the only means thought necessary for keeping their numbers down is the purchase by the Government of live locusts; these are caught by sweeping the ground with a large sort of net or bag, and a Government officer buys them and buries them. The total cost of the campaign of 1901, including the collection of 36,420 oke of live locusts, at prices varying from 40*c.p.* to 8*c.p.*, was £4,953 13*s.* 1½*d.* In 1906 the cost was £9,466, including the collection of 82,985 oke of live locusts (say 1,315,371,700 insects), at prices varying from 60*c.p.* to 10*c.p.*

In the interest of fruit-growers small rewards have been offered for the collection of queen hornets and rats. The latter (*Mus alexandrinus*) does great damage to the bark of carob trees.

FISHERIES

The rivers are all dried up in the summer months long before they reach the sea: eels are found in some of them, but no other fish. There are plenty of fish in the sea round the coasts; but fishermen are few and unenterprising and their equipment of boats and nets very inadequate: a certain quantity of fish is caught for local consumption, but none is exported; the fish are red mullet, grey mullet, bream, eels, cuttle-fish, skate, tunny, bass, goby, and many others.

SPONGES

The sponge beds in the territorial waters of Cyprus have hitherto been principally worked by men from the Sporades, but an exclusive licence to fish for sponges has been granted to the Agricultural Board for ten years from April 5, 1904. The fishery was conducted in 1901 with one machine boat, one native diving

boat, and fifty-five harpoon boats. The catch was 1,600 okes, value £3,000. Catch in 1906, okes 5,091, value £10,200, of which Government takes a third; export, 1905, okes 2,017, value £3,774.

FORESTS

The Island, once so rich in forests, is now very scantily wooded. The mines worked by the Phœnicians, and the fleets of Alexander and Venice, began the destruction; fitful cultivation, fire, and the grazing of goats have completed it. What are now called the forests extend over an area of some 700 square miles. They are confined for the most part to two areas:—

Area and
situation of
forests.

1. The southern range of mountains, extending from Stavro Vouni or Santa Croce in the east to Cape Akamas in the west.

2. The northern range of mountains, running from Cape Andrea on the east to Cape Kormakiti on the west.

By far the most important of these two is the southern range, which is the real watershed of the island. Some portions of this area are well wooded; others are nearly bare.

The tree which is most conspicuous is the *Pinus pinaster* or *maritima*. This practically forms the forests of the island; it resists the drought, and does well in this dry climate. The wood is good, and in great demand by the villagers for all kinds of building and agricultural work.

Southern
hills.
Pinus
pinaster.

The *Pinus Laricio* is found on Troödos at an elevation of 4,000 feet, above which level little else grows, except the *Juniperus fastidissima* and a few shrubs such as the *Sorbus graeca* and *Berberis cretica*, and a few specimens of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

Pinus
Laricio and
other trees
on Troödos.

Large tracts of forest land are covered with the *Quercus alnifolia*, called locally *λαρσιά*; the wood is in great demand for making the common plough of the country, and for cart-building and fuel.

Quercus
alnifolia.

The *Arbutus andrachne* also grows luxuriantly in this range, and is used largely for chairs and fuel.

Arbutus.

On the banks of the rivers and mountain streams the *Platanus Orientalis* and *Alnus Orientalis* flourish and attain great dimensions.

Plane and
alder.

There are also to be found in different localities, such as in the Evrykhon valley and the country round Phyti, very fine specimens of the *Quercus infectoria* and *Quercus pfaeffingeri*.

Oak.

In the centre of the Paphos forest, about six miles west of the Kykko monastery, there is a considerable area covered with some thousands of young *Cedrus Libani brevifolia*; the oldest of them cannot be much more than 100 years in age. This is a very picturesque part of the forest, and accessible from Kykko and Paphos by good mule tracks.

Cedar.

Northern
hills: Pine,
cypress,
juniper, &c.

The trees in the northern range consist for the most part of *Pinus pinaster* and *Cupressus sempervirens* at the west end; and at the east end are found large quantities of *Juniperus Phœnicea* interspersed with wild olives and caroubs.

Elm,
arbutus.

Other Trees.—The *Ulmus campestris* and the *Arbutus unedo* are indigenous to the Island, and many specimens of both are to be found in the forests.

Chestnuts,
Valonia
oak.

The edible chestnut has been raised and planted out in the hill villages of late years; also a large number of the *Quercus ægilops*, which produces the valonia of commerce.

Liquid-
ambar.

There are several specimens of the *Liquidambar imberbe* at St. Neophytos, in Paphos district, and one at Antiphoniti, in Kyrenia district.

Sycamore.

The *Ficus sycomorus* (the *συκομωραία* of S. Luke xix. 4) grows at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limasol; the one in front of the great mosque (S. Nicolas) at Famagusta is a splendid specimen of the tree. Its fruit, called by its Turkish name (*jumblez*, *τσουμπέσια*), is like a small fig, and is eaten.

Walnut.

The walnut tree grows to a great size where there is water, and cuts up into very good wood for cabinet work.

Pistacia.

The *Pistacia Palaestina* is represented at Kiti and in the Paphos district by some very handsome trees, from which the gum (*πίσσα*) is extracted. There is also a quantity of *P. terebinthus* growing as a shrub. The *Pistacia lentiscus* ('Schinia') grows nearly all over the island, and makes very good fuel. Several attempts have been made to place the leaves on the market for tanning and dyeing purposes, but up to the present they have met with no success. It is from a variety of this that the gum mastic (*μαστίχη*) is obtained. There are a few fine specimens of the *Pistacia vera*, but they do not fruit readily, as there are at present few specimens of the male tree in Cyprus. The seeds of both *P. Palaestina* and *P. terebinthus* are salted and eaten.

Sumac.

The *Rhus coriaria*, or sumac of commerce, flourishes in nearly all the vineyards. It is used locally for tanning wine skins, and at times has been exported to France and England. A central factory might secure for us a regular trade, as English dealers have reported that the Cyprus sumac, when properly prepared, is equal to the best Palermo.

Caroub,
olive.

The caroub and olive flourish, as they do in all countries in this latitude.

Re-affore-
station.

Natural re-afforestation is very slow, in consequence of the climate, and it is only in a few favoured spots, and in favoured years, that any growth is visible. During the winter rains seedlings of all kinds of trees and shrubs spring up, only to die during the drought and heat of the summer. Of artificial re-afforestation there has been practically none, for want of funds. Some protection has been afforded to existing planta-

tions, and some attempt made to extend their area; round the principal towns may be found clumps or avenues of eucalyptus, casuarina, ailanthus glandulosa, melia azedarach, and Australian wattle.

The Forest Staff consists of a Principal Forest Officer, the Commissioners in their several districts, 5 Forest Officers, 9 Mounted Forest Guards, and 23 Foot Forest Guards; that is, 32 men to watch and protect an area of 700 square miles. The words used by M. Madon in his report of 1881 are true to-day, 'Be he Christian or Mussulman, the Cypriot peasant is convinced that wood, like air and water, has no other master than God who made it. It seems as natural to him to go when he will and cut wood, as to drink of the brook hard by when he is thirsty.'

HARBOURS

The ports of Cyprus are merely open roadsteads, and in bad weather communication with the shore is often difficult, but rarely impossible. At Famagusta, however, an inner basin has been dredged over an area of 900 feet by 600 feet to 24 feet at low water (ordinary spring tides), with a channel of approach 250 feet wide and 26 feet deep. The curtain wall south of Othello's Tower has been pierced with three arches, giving access from the town to a new quay, which is faced with a concrete wall 900 feet long in 24 feet of water. An additional basin 450 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 15 feet deep at low water, with a jetty 390 feet long, is complete. Lighthouses have been erected and buoys placed in such positions that the port may be entered in safety both by night and day. The work, designed by Messrs. Coode, Son, & Matthews, was begun in November 1903 and completed June 30, 1906. The cost has been £126,600.

RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

April to September, 1' 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ ''.

October to March, 1' 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ ''.

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

3° 15' (1891) decreasing 4' annually.

CLIMATE ¹

In Nicosia, January is the coldest month in the year, July and August the hottest; and there is often a spell of very hot weather in October. The air is very dry except during the hot months in the coast towns, and the rainfall is very small.

¹ See 'Notes on the Climate of Cyprus,' by C. V. Bellamy, in the *Quarterly Journal of the R. Meteor. Soc.*, January 1903.

Earth-
quakes.

Slight earthquakes are felt nearly every year, but it is long since there has been a serious shock: the last was in 1896, when a succession of smart shocks occurred at Limasol for several weeks, causing great alarm, but not doing much damage.

Fever.

Malarial fevers occur chiefly between June and November, the prevalence of the different types, as observed microscopically by Dr. G. A. Williamson, D.M.O., Larnaca, being—

Tertian	48·47
Quartan	8·03
Æstivo-autumnal (malignant)	43·50
	<hr/> 100·00

Malaria is generally developed ten to twenty-five days after the bite of a mosquito (*Anopheles maculipennis*) already infected by the malaria parasite from man. The *Anopheles* breeds in shallow stagnant water, is commonest in May, June, and July, and is active from sunset to sunrise. The mosquito net (of thin muslin) and quinine are the only prophylactics.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

—	Fama- gusta	Kyrenia	Larnaca	Limasol	Nicosia	Paphos
Air temperature in 1905:						
Mean of readings at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M.	66·2	65·9	67·0	66·5	65·1	64·3
Absolute maximum	101·0	108·0	103·0	98·0	109·5	95·5
Absolute minimum	32·2	37·2	27·0	34·0	28·0	32·0
Rainfall, in inches:						
1896	16	20	14	21	13	20
1897	22	25	21	16	15	19
1898	8	11	8	12	8	15
1899	14·790	25·980	19·210	19·810	13·17	19·260
1900	16·16	17·98	19·52	20·97	14·66	19·44
1901	5·81	11·56	8·93	8·85	7·72	14·29
1902	16·92	20·61	12·11	18·51	12·90	19·78
1903	12·23	23·99	14·04	10·83	10·73	20·20
1904	14·91	23·52	17·09	22·28	27·92	27·92
1905	15·97	18·10	17·45	17·84	13·51	19·05

Observations taken at Nicosia P.W.D. from April 1, 1904, to March 31, 1905:—

Atmospheric pressure: highest, 30·437 inches; lowest, 29·475 inches; mean, 29·924 inches.

Temperature: max., highest 102°, lowest 43°, mean 76°; min., highest 74°, lowest 30°, mean 52°·6; mean of max. and min. means, 64°·75 (Fahrenheit).

Relative Humidity (saturation = 100): highest, 100; lowest, 30; mean, 64·3.

Terrestrial radiation (minimum thermometer): highest, 75°; lowest, 27°; mean, 43°·3.

Wind Velocity: max., 25·3 miles in one hour for twenty-four hours; min., 0·04; mean, 3·9.

GREENWICH AND LOCAL TIME

When it is 12 o'clock noon at Greenwich it is at

Athens . . .	1.34 P.M.
Berlin . . .	12.54 "
Constantinople .	1.56 "
Cyprus (Larnaca)	2.14 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
" (Nicosia)	2.16 "
Jerusalem . . .	2.21 "
Marseille . . .	12.51 "
Paris	12.9 "
Rome	12.50 "
St. Petersburg .	2.1 "
Suez	2.10 "
Vienna	1.5 "

TABLE OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN CYPRUS

	Sunrise	Sunset
	A.M.	P.M.
January 1	7.6	4.54
February 1	6.47	5.13
March 1	6.19	5.41
April 1	5.44	6.16
May 1	5.14	6.46
June 1	4.51	7.9
July 1	4.48	7.12
August 1	5.5	6.55
September 1	5.34	6.26
October 1	6.7	5.53
November 1	6.40	5.20
December 1	7.2	4.55

FLORA

The flora of the Island has never had continuous and systematic investigation. The vegetation during several months of the year has entirely escaped the notice of the eminent botanists who have travelled and studied here. So far the fullest lists of plant names will be found in the following works: Sibthorp's '*Florae Graecae Prodromus*' (1813), with about 313 species of flowering plants and ferns; in a list of J. Poech (Vienna, 1844) are 330 species; in Unger and Kotschy's '*Die Inseln Cypern*' (Vienna, 1865) there are about 1,000 species, with more which are not truly wild; and in Boissier's '*Flora Orientalis*' (1864-84) and '*Supplementum*' (1888) 612 species are recorded from the island. But Mr. H. Stuart Thompson, in his paper on the '*Flora of Cyprus*' ('*Journal of Botany*,' 1906), gives a list of about 560 additional species unrecorded by Boissier, and points out that 'to-day there are at least 1,170, excluding plants of probable garden origin, and some others recorded by Unger and Kotschy.' Mr. Thompson also mentions that there are about 55 species, and 4 or 5 varieties, which are believed to be peculiar to Cyprus. These endemic plants are enumerated below, and he alludes to the lists of new Cyprus plants found by the Rev. G. E. Post ('*Mémoires de l'Herbier Boissier*,' 1900 &c.). MM. Sintenis and Rigo botanised in Cyprus in the spring of 1881, and a somewhat diffuse account of their journey runs through two volumes (1881 & 1882) of the '*Oesterreichische Botanische Zeitschrift*,' but it was not completed, and there is no summary. Many good specimens of their collection are in the Herbaria at Kew and South Kensington.

The Mediterranean type prevails, but Dr. Post considers the flora a mixture of that of Syria, Cilicia, and Pamphylia, with the addition of a large number of endemic species, chiefly found in the mountains. Many of the plants of Cyprus are described in Dr. Post's excellent '*Flora of Syria and Palestine*,' so close is the affinity of the flora of Cyprus with that of the adjacent mainland.

The peasants in many cases apply the correct botanical designations of plants with startling accuracy. Such terms as *Polygonata*, *Cynoglossa*, *Styrax*, and many others, have survived with but little modification, in the language of the Cypriot peasant.

LIST OF 55 ENDEMIC PLANTS.

Compiled by H. S. Thompson, F.L.S.

Ranunculus leptaleus, DC.	Saponaria Cypria, Boiss.
Arabis purpurea, Sibth. & Smith.	S. laevigata, Sibth. & Smith.
Malcolmia lyrata, DC.	Vicia Cypria, Ky.
Alyssum Troodi, Boiss.	Sedum purpureum, Ky.
Cistus hirtus, Fl. Græc.	S. microstachyum, Ky.
Silene Galatæa, Boiss.	Pimpinella Cypria, Boiss.
Astragalus Cyprius, Boiss.	Scabiosa Cyprica, Post.
Hedysarum Cyprium, Boiss.	A. tricolor, Boiss.
Sedum Lampuse, Ky.	A. melanolepis, Boiss.
Ferula Cypria, Post.	Scorzonera Troodea, Boiss.
Pterocephalus Cyprius, Boiss.	Convolvulus Sintenisii, Boiss.
Anthemis rosea, Sibth. & Smith.	Onosma fruticosum, Labill.
A. Cypria, Boiss.	O. cæspitosum, Ky.
Jurinea Cypria, Boiss.	Orobanchè Cypria, Reut.
Pinguicula crystallina, Fl. Gr.	Salvia Cypria, Ky.
Convolvulus Cyprius, Boiss.	Ballota integrifolia, Benth.
Onosma Troodi, Ky.	Sideritis Cypria, Post.
Odontites Cypria, Boiss.	P. Bertrami, Post.
Thymus Billardieri, Boiss.	E. Troodi, Post.
Calamintha Troodi, Post.	Quercus alnifolia, Poech.
Teucrium Cyprium, Boiss.	Crocus Veneris, Tapp.
Phlomis Cypria, Post.	Colchicum Troodi, Ky.
Euphorbia Cypria, Boiss.	Bellevallia Millingeni, Post.
Nigella fumariæfolia, Ky.	Koeleria Michellii, Savi.
Brassica Hilarionis, Post.	Crocus Cyprius, Boiss. & Ky.
Cheiranthus flexuosus, Sibth.	Gladiolus triphyllus, Sibth.
Cistus Cyprius, Lam.	Allium junceum, Sibth. & Smith.
	Cyperus Cyprius, Post.

In addition, the following *varieties* are probably peculiar to the island:—

- Ranunculus Cadmicus, Boiss., var. β Cyprius.
- Dianthus multipunctatus, Sér., var. Troodi, Post.
- Carlina lanata, L., var. pygmæa, Post.
- Cedrus Libani, Barr., var. β brevifolia, J. H. Hooker.

WILD ANIMALS AND SPORT

At the Court of the Lusignan Kings hunting was a favourite pastime. Under Hugues IV. the Count of Jaffa 'had more than five hundred hounds, and every two dogs have their own servant to guard and bathe and anoint them, for so must dogs be tended

there. A certain nobleman has ten or eleven falconers with special pay and allowances.' Jacques I. kept 'twenty-four leopards and three hundred hawks of all kinds.' By *leopard* may be meant the cheetah (*Cynailurus jubatus*), or a kind of lynx (*Felis caracal*). This King had also a *carable*, 'a little beast no bigger than a fox,' which caught partridges, hares, and wild sheep. The word has been vainly interpreted as weasel, polecat, and ferret. The so-called Maundeville writes of *papyons* 'somewhat more big than lions, and they take more sharply the beasts, and more nimbly than do hounds.'

Game.

By the Game Ordinance of 1879 game in Cyprus includes deer, moufflon, hares, pheasants, francolins, partridges, sand grouse, bustards, wild ducks, wild geese, woodcocks, snipe, quails, and landrails.

Of these, deer and pheasants, though common up to the date of the Turkish conquest, are and were at the time when the Ordinance was passed non-existent in the island. They were named no doubt under the impression that there was a possibility of importing and acclimatising them. Some pheasants were imported by Lord John Kennedy while he was at Famagusta, and were turned out in Agirda Wood by Captain A. S. Stevenson; but apparently nothing more was heard of them. No attempt has been made since the occupation to introduce deer of any kind.

Mammals.

A communication from Miss D. M. A. Bate (published in the 'Proceedings of the Zool. Soc. of London, 1903,' vol. ii. 341-348) enumerates the species of mammals—other than domesticated—hitherto recorded from Cyprus. They are fifteen in number, including seven bats, and one sub-species, a shrew (*Crocidura russula cypria*) new to science. Noteworthy, too, is a spiny mouse (*Acomys nesiotus*, sp. n.). Its upper surface is 'wood-brown,' the lower white: the spines extend over the hinder half of the back, and its tail is exceedingly brittle, and often missing.

In 1902 Miss Bate had discovered in the Pleistocene deposits of the Kyrenia range bones and teeth of the *Hippopotamus minutus*, and of a pigmy elephant, *Elephas cypriotes*, both akin to the dwarf species occurring in Malta and Sicily. Also remains of an extinct species of genet (*Genetta plesioides*, sp. n.).

Moufflon.

The moufflon (*Ovis ophion*) is a species of wild sheep; a few are still to be found in the Paphos and Troödos forests. A law has been passed for their protection, rendering a special permit necessary for hunting them, and obliging the use of a bullet when doing so. Many in the early days of the occupation were shot with slugs, and even now it is supposed they suffer considerably at the hands of the unlicensed peasants in search of meat for the pot. There is a fine specimen of a Cyprus moufflon in the Limasol Club, and another in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

The partridge indigenous to the island is a red-leg and, according to the high authority of Dr. Guillemard and the late Lord Lilford, is the *Cuccabis chukar*, and not the Greek partridge or *Cuccabis savatilis*. These birds are generally found in the neighbourhood of and on the hills, and do not appear to be increasing in number. Fair sport may be had after them in some parts of the Island by an active man with a good dog, and driving has on occasions been successful. An attempt was made in 1883 by Mr. J. P. Middleton to acclimatise the English partridge (*Pardus cinerea*). Out of five pairs brought from England, seven birds arrived in Cyprus and were turned down at Colossi Chiftliq in standing barley; but it is believed that they were shortly afterwards annihilated by conservative native sportsmen, as nothing more was heard of them. Partridge.

The Cyprus hare (*Lepus cyprius*) has blue-grey hair on back and head, developing into a tawny and white colour underneath and on the pads. It is mostly found in the neighbourhood of and in the hills and forests, and, owing to its reputation for destructiveness to vineyards and young crops, has become statutory vermin, and may be shot during the close time within certain places by any one possessing a gun licence, and trapped by owners or occupiers and their duly authorised agents in plantations, vineyards, gardens or cultivated lands throughout the year without a licence. Hare.

The francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*) is a handsome bird, especially the cock; it is to be feared that it is becoming rarer every year. It frequents low-lying marshy places, and has a great knack of running before a dog. It is a most excellent bird on the table. Francolin.

The sand grouse is probably the *Pterocles exustus*. It is found in flocks flying about the Mesaoria, but is very difficult to approach, and few are shot. Sand grouse.

The bustard found in Cyprus is the lesser bustard (*Otis tetrax*). It is occasionally shot in the winter months, and is a migrant. (A specimen of Macqueen's bustard was caught in the Island and kept in captivity for some weeks by Mr. Artemis at Nicosia.) Bustard.

Wild ducks of many species, including the mallard, common and garganey teal, pintail, widgeon, shoveller, sheldrake, pochard, and ferruginous duck, are winter visitants to the Island in considerable numbers, and are to be seen in large flocks in the marshes in the neighbourhood of Famagusta, Morphou, and Limasol, but are not easily got at except in very hard weather, which is exceptional. Duck.

The full snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*), jack snipe (*Scolopax gallinula*), and woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) also frequent the Island in the winter, and good sport has been obtained with the former. It is feared that the new irrigation works may somewhat limit the area of ground suited to these welcome visitors. Snipe and woodcock.

- Cranes. Cranes visit Cyprus at the end of February or beginning of March on their way from Africa to their breeding-grounds in Asia Minor, and again at the end of August or beginning of September on their way back to Africa.
- Geese. Wild geese (the grey-lag or *Anser cinereus*, the brent or *Bernicla brenta*, and probably other species) are also to be seen in the marshes in the winter.
- Quail. The quail (*Coturnix vulgaris*) is to be found in the Island in very small numbers all the year round. Occasionally flights on their way south have been met with, and fair sport obtained.
- Beccaficos. The beccaficos (or ortolans, *Emberiza hortulana*, Lilford : *Sylvia atricapilla*, Glazner) are not pursued with a gun, and are known locally as fig or vineyard birds. They are captured by placing sticks covered with bird-lime in places frequented by these little members of the warbler class. They are considered a great delicacy, either fresh or pickled in vinegar or wine. They come to Cyprus in the autumn, about the same time as the cranes—which are popularly supposed to give them a lift on their backs from Asia Minor.
- Close time. The close time for moufflon, hares, partridges, and francolins is between February 15 and August 12; for wild duck, woodcock, and snipe, between March 15 and September 1. Other birds described as game by the Game Ordinance of 1879 are protected under the Wild Birds Protection Law of 1883 between February 15 and August 1. Thus moufflon, hares, partridges, francolins, sand grouse, bustards, wild geese, and quails cannot be shot between February 15 and March 15, while wild duck, woodcock, and snipe may. No person is entitled to kill game, except hares as before mentioned, without a licence to carry a gun.
- Reserve. The Game Amendment Law 1906 prohibits during five years the killing of francolin, and the export of game, and makes imperative the permission of the High Commissioner for the export of the skins or eggs of any species of bird.
- Foxes. Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) are numerous. Their skins, which are greyer than those of the English fox, are of some value for the manufacture of rugs, as the life of the fox in Cyprus, where there are at present no hounds, is not regarded with the same sanctity as in the shires in England.
- Hedgehogs. Hedgehogs (*Erinaceus auritus*) are found in some numbers, often in hollowed places in caroub trees and stone walls. There are no squirrels in the island.
- Snakes. Snakes are plentiful. The only poisonous kind is the kouphe (*κουφής, κωφύς, Vipera mauritanica*), which has the reputation of being deadly, although it is not always so.
- Scorpions, centipedes, &c. Scorpions and centipedes abound in some districts; also a kind of ant (*mutilla*), called the *sphalangy*, justly dreaded by the natives, as the sting of the female, especially in summer, conveys

the anthrax bacillus sometimes with fatal results. The rat-tailed worm (*Helophilus pendulus*) is sometimes troublesome; and a kind of fly called *louri* is a curse to sheep, in the noses, eyes, and ears of which it deposits a worm. The tarantula (ῥόζα, ῥώγα, ῥώξ, ῥάξ, *Lycosa t.*) is common, but harmless. Mosquitoes and sandflies are troublesome in some parts of the Island in spring and summer; also (in the Paphos district) leeches. One of the worst pests is the 'silver fish' (*lepisma saccharina*) which attacks clothes, pictures, the bindings of books, &c. Oil paint keeps it at bay.

LIST OF BIRDS

The following list of birds met with in Cyprus by the late Lord Lilford, Dr. F. H. H. Guillemard, and the late Mr. W. Pearse, taken from the 'Ibis' of July, 1889, appears now re-arranged and enlarged. The additions, shot by Herr C. Glaszner, and described by Dr. Julius von Madarász ('Über die Vögel Cyperns,' Ann. Musei Nat. Hung., Buda-Pest, 1904), are marked with an asterisk. The numbers are still those of Lord Lilford's paper. Where the nomenclature differs, the terms used by v. Madarász are enclosed in brackets.

Ordo PASSERIFORMES.

Fam. Troglodytidae.

69. *Troglodytes parvulus*
(*Anorthura cypristes*),
Common Wren.

Fam. Pycnonotidae.

27. *Pycnonotus xanthopygius*,
Palestine Bulbul.

Fam. Cinclidae.

25. *Cinclus olympicus*,
Dipper.

Fam. Turdidae.

31. *Turdus merula* (*Merula merula*),
Blackbird.
30. *Turdus pilaris*,
Fieldfare.
28. *Turdus viscivorus*,
Mistletoe Thrush.
29. *Turdus musicus*,
Song Thrush.

* *Monticola saxatilis*, Rock Thrush.

32. *Monticola cyaneus* (*Petrophila cyaneus*),
Blue Rock Thrush.

36. *Ruticilla phoenicurus*
(*Phoenicurus ph.*)
Redstart.

37. *Ruticilla mesoleuca* (*Phoenicurus mesoleucus*),
Ehrenberg's Redstart.

38. *Ruticilla titys* (*Phoenicurus titys*),
Black Redstart.

35. *Cyanecula wolffi* (*C. cyane-cula*),
White-spotted Blue-throat.

34. *Philomela luscinia*
(*Ædon l.*)
Nightingale.

* *Ædon philomela*.

33. *Erithacus rubecula*,
Redbreast.
40. *Saxicola rubetra* (*Pratincola* r.),
Whinchat.
39. *Saxicola rubicola* (*Pratincola* r.),
Stonechat.
41. *Saxicola oenanthe*,
Wheatear.
- * *Saxicola amphileuca*.
42. *Saxicola isabellina*,
Isabelline Chat.
- * *Saxicola cyprica*.
43. *Saxicola stuzazina* (*S. eurymelana*),
Russet Chat.
44. *Saxicola finschi*,
Arabian Chat.
46. *Saxicola monacha*,
Hooded Chat.
- Fam. *Sylviidae*.
- * *Agrobates familiaris*.
48. *Acrocephalus turdoides*,
Great Reed Warbler.
- * *Acrocephalus streperus*,
Reed Warbler.
50. *Acrocephalus phragmitis*
(*Calamodorus* p.)
Sedge Warbler.
51. *Acrocephalus luscinioides*
(*Potamodorus* l.),
Savi's Warbler.
52. *Sylvia cetti* (*Cettia cetti*),
Cetti's Warbler.
53. *Cisticola cursitans* (*C. cisticola*),
Fantail Warbler.
47. *Hypolais eleica* (*H. pal-lida*),
Olivaceous Warbler.
- * *Sylvia nisoria*,
Barred Warbler.
54. *Sylvia cinerea* (*S. sylvia*),
Whitethroat.
63. *Sylvia hortensis* (*S. simplex*),
Garden Warbler.
58. *Sylvia ruepelli*,
Rüpell's Warbler.
61. *Sylvia orphea* (*S. orpheus*),
Orphean Warbler.
55. *Sylvia curruca*,
Lesser Whitethroat.
56. *Sylvia subalpina*,
Subalpine Warbler.
57. *Sylvia conspicillata*,
Spectacled Warbler.
62. *Sylvia atricapilla*,
Blackcap.
59. *Sylvia melanothorax*,
Palestine Warbler.
60. *Sylvia melanocephala*,
Black-headed Warbler.
64. *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*
(*Ph. sibilator*),
Wood Wren.
65. *Phylloscopus trochilus*,
Willow Wren.
67. *Phylloscopus bonelli*,
Bonelli's Warbler.
66. *Phylloscopus minor*,
Chiffchaff.
- Fam. *Laniidae*.
- * *Lanius minor*,
Lesser Grey Shrike.
22. *Lanius nubicus* (*Phoneus* n.)
Masked Shrike.
21. *Lanius rufus* (*Phoneus* r.)
Woodchat Shrike.
20. *Lanius collurio* (*Enneoc-tonus* c.)
Red-backed Shrike.
- * *Otomela isabellina*.
- Fam. *Paridae*.
72. *Parus major*,
Great Titmouse.
74. *Parus coruleus* (*Cyanis-tes* c.)
Blue Titmouse
73. *Parus cypricotes* (*Peri-parus* c.)
Guillemard's Titmouse.

Fam. *Sittidæ*.

71. *Sitta syriaca*
Rock Nuthatch.

Fam. *Certhiulæ*.

70. *Certhia familiaris* (C.
harterti)
Tree-creeper.

Fam. *Hirundinidæ*.

114. *Hirundo rustica*,
Swallow.
115. *Hirundo rufula*,
Red-rumped Swallow.
116. *Chelidon urbica* (*Cheli-*
donaria u.)
Martin.
117. *Cotile riparia*,
Sand Martin.
118. *Cotile rupestris* (*Ptyono-*
progn r.)
Crag Martin.

Fam. *Muscicapidæ*.

23. *Muscicapa grisola*,
Spotted Flycatcher.
24. *Muscicapa atricapilla*
(*Hedymela a.*),
Pied Flycatcher.

Fam. *Motacillidæ*.

75. *Motacilla alba*,
Grey-backed Pied Wag-
tail.
76. *Motacilla sulphurea* (*Ca-*
lobates melanope),
Grey Wagtail.
77. *Motacilla flava* (*Budytes*
flavus),
Blue-headed Wagtail.
78. *Motacilla melanocephala*
(*Budytes melanoce-*
phalus),
Black-headed Wagtail.
79. *Anthus trivialis*,
Tree Pipit.
80. *Anthus pratensis*,
Meadow Pipit.

81. *Anthus cervinus*,
Red-throated Pipit.

82. *Anthus campestris*,
Tawny Pipit.

83. *Anthus spipoletta*,
Water Pipit.

Fam. *Alaudidæ*.

84. *Alauda arvensis*,
Skylark.

85. *Alauda arborea*
(*Lullula a.*),
Woodlark.

86. *Alauda cristata*
(*Galerida c.*)
Crested Lark.

87. *Calandrella brachy-*
dactyla,
Short-toed Lark.

88. *Melanocorypha calandra*,
Calandra Lark.

Fam. *Fringillidæ*.

89. *Emberiza miliaria* (*Milia-*
ria m.),
Common Bunting.

91. *Emberiza cæsia*,
Cretzmar's Bunting.

90. *Emberiza hortulana*,
Ortolan Bunting.

93. *Emberiza schæniclus*,
Reed Bunting.

94. *Emberiza pyrrhuloides*
(*E. palustris*),
Large-billed Reed Bunt-
ing.

92. *Emberiza melanocephala*,
Black-headed Bunting.

104. *Loxia curvirostra* (*L.*
guillemardi),
Crossbill.

102. *Serinus hortulanus* (*S.*
serinus),
Serin Finch.

98. *Fringilla petronia* (*Petro-*
nia p.),
Rock Sparrow.

96. *Passer domesticus*,
House Sparrow.

97. *Passer salicola* (*P. hispaniolensis*),
Spanish Sparrow
103. *Fringilla bella* (*Acanthis cannabina*),
Linnet.
101. *Carduelis elegans* (*C. carduelis*),
Goldfinch.
100. *Fringilla chloris* (*Chloris chlorotica*),
Greenfinch.
95. *Fringilla cœlebs*,
Chaffinch.
99. *Coccothraustes vulgaris* (*C. coccothraustes*),
Hawfinch.
- Fam. *Sturnidæ*.
105. *Sturnus vulgaris*,
Starling.
- * *Sturnus poltaratskyi*.
106. *Sturnus purpurascens*,
Purple-winged Starling.
- Sturnus porphyronotus*.
107. *Pastor roseus*,
Rose-coloured Starling.
- Fam. *Oriolidæ*.
26. *Oriolus galbula*,
Golden Oriole.
- Fam. *Corvidæ*.
108. *Corvus corax*,
Raven.
- * *Corone pallescens*.
110. *Corvus frugilegus* (*Trypanocorax f.*),
Rook.
111. *Corvus monedula* (*Colocys collaris*),
Jackdaw.
112. *Pica caudata* (*P. pica*),
Magpie.
113. *Garrulus glandarius* (*G. glaszneri*),
Jay.

Ordo CORACIIFORMES.

Fam. *Cypselidæ*.

121. *Cypselus melba*,
White-bellied Swift.
119. *Cypselus apus* (*C. pekinensis*),
Swift.
120. *Cypselus pallidus* (*C. murinus*),
Pallid Swift.

Fam. *Caprimulgidæ*.

122. *Caprimulgus europæus* (*C. meridionalis*),
Nightjar.

Fam. *Coraciidæ*.

126. *Coracias garrulus*,
Roller.

Fam. *Meropidæ*.

127. *Merops apiaster*,
Bee-eater.

Fam. *Upupidæ*

125. *Upupa epops*,
Hoopoe.

Fam. *Alcedinidæ*

128. *Alcedo ispida*,
Kingfisher.
129. *Ceryle rudis*,
Pied Kingfisher.
130. *Halcyon smyrnensis*,
Smyrna Kingfisher.

Ordo PICIFORMES.

Fam. *Picidæ*.

132. *Imx torquilla*,
Wryneck.

Ordo CUCULIFORMES.

Fam. *Cuculidæ*.

124. *Oxylophus glandarius* (*Coccyzus g.*),
Great Spotted Cuckoo.
123. *Cuculus canorus*,
Cuckoo.

Ordo STRIGIFORMES.

Fam. *Strigidae*.

15. *Strix flammea*,
Barn Owl.
Fam. *Bubonidae*.
17. *Asio brachyotus* (*A. accipitrinus*),
Short-eared Owl.
16. *Asio otus*,
Long-eared Owl.
18. *Athene noctua* (*A. glauc*),
Little Owl.
19. *Scops giu* (*S. cypria*),
Scops Owl.
* *Scops scops*.

Ordo ACCIPITRIFORMES.

Fam. *Falconidae*.

12. *Circus aeruginosus*,
Marsh Harrier.
* *Circus cyaneus*,
Hen Harrier.
13. *Circus Swainsoni* (*C. macrurus*),
Pallid Harrier.
* *Circus pygargus*.
* *Buteo buteo*,
Buzzard.
14. *Accipiter nisus*,
Sparrow Hawk.
7. *Falco aesalon* (*F. merillus*),
Merlin.
* *Falco subbuteo*,
Hobby.
8. *Falco Eleonoræ*,
La Marmora's Falcon.
5. *Falco sacer* (*F. cherrug*),
Saker.
6. *Falco peregrinus*,
Peregrine Falcon.
6. *Falco puniceus*.
9. *Falco respertinus* (*Erythropus v.*),
Red-legged Falcon.
10. *Falco tinnunculus* (*Cerchneis tinnuncula*),
Common Kestrel.

11. *Falco cenchris* (*Cerchneis Naumannii*),
Lesser Kestrel.

* *Pernis apivorus*,
Honey Buzzard.* *Milvus milvus*,
Kite.3. *Aquila heliaca*,
Imperial Eagle.4. *Nisæetus fasciatus*,
Bonelli's Eagle.3. *Haliæetus albicilla*,
White-tailed Eagle.Fam. *Vulturidae*.1. *Vultur monachus*,
Black Vulture.2. *Gyps fulvus*,
Griffon Vulture.2. *Neophron percnopterus*.

Ordo ARDEIFORMES.

Fam. *Ardeidae*.

184. *Ardea purpurea* (*Pyr-rherodias p.*),
Purple Heron.
183. *Ardea cinerea*,
Common Heron.
185. *Ardea alba* (*Herodias a.*)
Great White Heron.
186. *Ardea garzetta* (*Gar-zetta g.*)
Egret.
187. *Ardea bubulcus* (*Bubulcus lucidus*),
Buff-backed Egret.
188. *Ardea comata* (*Ardeola ralloides*),
Squacco Heron.
189. *Nycticorax griseus*,
(*N. nycticorax*),
Night Heron.
190. *Botaurus minutus*
(*Ardetta minuta*),
Little Bittern.
191. *Botaurus stellaris*,
Common Bittern.

Fam. *Ciconiidae*.

192. *Ciconia alba* (*C. ciconia*),
White Stork.

Fam. *Ibidae*.

193. *Ibis falcinellus* (*Plegadis f.*),
Glossy Ibis.

Fam. *Plataleidae*.

194. *Platalea leucorodia*,
Spoonbill.

Ordo GRUIFORMES.

Fam. *Gruidae*.

149. *Grus cinerea* (*G. grus*),
Common Crane.
150. *Grus virgo* (*Anthropoides v.*),
Demoiselle Crane.

Ordo CHARADRIIFORMES.

Fam. *Otididae*.

151. *Otis tarda*,
Great Bustard.
152. *Otis tetrax* (*T. tetrax*),
Little Bustard.

Fam. *Edicnemidae*.

153. *Edicnemus crepitans*,
(*E. edicnemus*),
Stone Curlew.

Fam. *Glareolidae*.

154. *Glareola torquata*,
(*G. pratinicola*),
Collared Pratincole.

Fam. *Charadriidae*.

160. *Vanellus cristatus*
(*V. canellus*),
Lapwing.
159. *Hoplopterus spinosus*,
Spur-winged Plover.
161. *Charadrius pluvialis*,
Golden Plover.

155. *Aegialitis hiaticola*,
Ringed Plover.

156. *Aegialitis minor* (*A. dubia*),
Little Ringed Plover.

157. *Aegialitis cantiana* (*A. alexandrina*),
Kentish Plover.

158. *Aegialitis geoffroyi*
(*Oethodromus g.*),
Greater Sand Plover.

Fam. *Haematopodidae*.

162. *Haematopus ostralegus*,
Oyster-catcher.

163. *Himantopus melanopterus*,
Black-winged Stilt.

Fam. *Scolopacidae*.

164. *Scolopax rusticola*,
Woodcock.

167. *Scolopax gallinula*
(*Gallinago g.*),
Jack Snipe.

166. *Scolopax gallinago*
(*Gallinago g.*),
Common Snipe.

165. *Scolopax major* (*Gallinago major*),
Great Snipe.

168. *Tringa variabilis* (*T. alpina*),
Dunlin.

170. *Tringa subarquata*,
Curlew Sandpiper.

169. *Tringa minuta* (*Limonites m.*),
Little Stint.

171. *Calidris arenaria*,
Sanderling.

172. *Macheter pugnax* (*Paroncella p.*),
Ruff.

173. *Totanus hypoleucos* (*Tringaoides h.*),
Common Sandpiper.

175. *Totanus glareola* (*Rhyacophilus g.*)
Wood Sandpiper.

179. *Totanus glottis* (*Glottis nebularius*).
Greenshank.
178. *Totanus fuscus*,
Spotted Redshank.
177. *Totanus calidris*
Common Redshank.
176. *Totanus stagnatilis*,
Marsh Sandpiper.
174. *Totanus ochropus* (*Heldromas o.*)
Green Sandpiper.
180. *Limosa melanura* (*L. limosa*),
Black-tailed Godwit.
181. *Numenius arquatus*,
Curlew.
182. *Numenius tenuirostris*,
Slender-billed Curlew.
205. *Anas crecca* (*Nettion c.*),
Teal.
206. *Anas circia* (*Querquedula querquedula*)
Garganey.
204. *Anas acuta* (*Dafila a.*)
Pintail.
203. *Anas clypeata* (*Spatula c.*)
Shoveller.
201. *Anas angustirostris* (*Marmaronetta a.*)
Marbled Duck.
210. *Fuligula nyroca* (*Aythya n.*),
White-eyed Duck.
209. *Fuligula cristata* (*F. fuligula*),
Tufted Duck.
211. *Edemia nigra*,
Scoter.

Ordo PHENICOPTERIFORMES.

Fam. *Phenicopteridæ*.

195. *Phenicopterus roseus*,
Flamingo.

Ordo ANSERIFORMES.

Fam. *Cygnides*.

197. *Cygnus olor*,
Mute Swan.

Fam. *Anatidæ*.

196. *Anser ferus* (*A. Anser*)
Grey-lag Goose.
198. *Tadorna casarca*
(*Casarca c.*),
Ruddy Sheld Duck.
199. *Tadorna cornuta* (*T. tadorna*).
Common Sheld Duck.
200. *Anas boschas*,
Mallard.
202. *Anas strepera* (*Chaulelasmus streperus*),
Gadwall.
207. *Mareca penelope*,
Widgeon.
208. *Nyroca ferina*,
Pochard.

Ordo PELECANIFORMES.

Fam. *Pelecanidæ*.

214. *Pelecanus crispus*,
Pelican.
215. *Pelecanus onocrotalus*,
Roseate Pelican.

Fam. *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

212. *Phalacrocorax carbo*,
Cormorant.
213. *Phalacrocorax graculus*
(*P. desmaresti*)
Shag.

Ordo LARIFORMES.

Fam. *Laridæ*.

218. *Sternacaspia* (*Hydroprogne c.*),
Caspian Tern.
219. *Hydrochelidon leucoptera*,
White-winged Black Tern.
220. *Hydrochelidon nigra*,
Black Tern.
216. *Sterna fluviatilis*,
Common Tern.

217. *Sterna minuta*,
Little Tern.
221. *Larus ridibundus*,
Peewit Gull.
222. *Larus melanocephalus*,
Black-headed Gull.
223. *Larus minutus*,
Little Gull.
224. *Larus gelastes*,
Slender-billed Gull.
225. *Larus canus*,
Common Gull.
226. *Larus leucophæus* (*L.*
cachinnans),
Yellow-legged Herring
Gull.
227. *Larus fuscus*,
Lesser Black-backed
Gull.
228. *Larus marinus*,
Greater Black-backed
Gull.

Ordo PROCELLARIIFORMES.

Fam. Puffinidæ.

229. *Puffinus kuhli*,
Greater Mediterranean
Shearwater.
230. *Puffinus (yellkonanus)*,
Lesser Mediterranean
Shearwater.
• *Procellaria pelagica*,
Stormy Petrel.

Ordo PODICIPEDIFORMES.

Fam. Podicipedidæ.

231. *Podiceps fluvialis*,
Little Grebe.

Ordo RALLIFORMES.

Fam. Rallidæ.

148. *Fulica atra*,
Coot.
147. *Gallinula chloropus*,
Water-hen.
142. *Crex pratensis* (*C. crex*),
Landrail.

143. *Crex porzana* (*Porzana p.*)
Spotted Crake.
145. *Crex bailloni* (*Porzana*
pusilla)
Baillon's Crake.
144. *Crex pusilla* (*Zapornia*
parva),
Little Crake.
146. *Rallus aquaticus*,
Water-rail.

Ordo COLUMBIFORMES.

Fam. Columbidae.

134. *Columba oenas*,
Stock Dove.
135. *Columba livia*,
Rock Dove.
133. *Columba palumbus*,
Ring Dove.
Fam. Turturidæ.
136. *Columba turtur*
(*Turtur t.*),
Turtle Dove.
137. *Columba risoria* (*Turtur*
decaocto)
Collared Turtle Dove.

Ordo PTEROCLIDIFORMES.

Fam. Pteroclidæ.

138. *Pterocles alchata* (*Pt.*
arenarius),
Pin-tailed Sand Grouse.

Ordo GALLIFORMES.

Fam. Phasianidæ.

139. *Cucubus chukar*,
Chukar Partridge.
140. *Francolinus vulgaris* (*F.*
francolinus),
Francolin.
141. *Coturnix vulgaris* (*C.*
coturnix),
Common Quail.

The number of birds re-
corded in 1889 was 231; in
1904, 249.

MYTHOLOGY

Cyprus was rich in poetic myths and heroic legends. The gods of Phœnicia, with their counterparts from Achaia and Egypt, had many shrines and many images. Baal or Zeus, Astarte or Aphrodite, Tammuz or Adonis, Melkarth or Hercules, Apollo Amyclaios or Resef-Mikal, with Isis and Serapis, had their votaries. The Cyprian *Ἐὐαῖρα* or Aphrodite is a peculiarly interesting form of the Ægean nature-goddess with Syrian features. Its bards would sing of Cinyras, son of Apollo, the kingly priest and sweet singer of the Paphian temple; of his daughter Myrrha, changed to a myrtle, from whose bark sprang 'rose-cheek'd' Adonis; how Aphrodite loved the beautiful lad, how she mourned his untimely death, and from his blood called forth the anemone: of Aphrodite herself, foam-born goddess, with her hundred altars, and Pygmalion, whose kiss gave life to the ivory he was carving.

HISTORY

The origin of the name Cyprus is still uncertain. Modern scholars condemn the common derivation from the Hebrew word *Kopher* (Solomon's Song, i. 14; iv. 13; LXX. *Κύπρος*, Vulg. *Cyprus*) meaning the Henna (Arabic *Hinna*), or *Lawsonia alba*, but supply nothing better.

The early history of Cyprus is entirely obscure. Exposed to the influences of Cilicia on the north, Phœnicia on the east, Egypt on the south, and Mycenæ on the west, its culture probably received the impress of all these countries. Of the race affinities of its earliest population we know nothing. Such portions of it as were Hellenized used a dialect for which affinities have been found in the Arcadian group, and a syllabic character bearing no little resemblance to that of Lycia. Both these were retained on their coinage until the era of Alexander. Mr. George Smith, about 1872, first gave a key to the Cypriot syllabary; Doctors Birch and Brandis a little later achieved its complete decipherment. Thothmes III., of the eighteenth dynasty, conquered the island about B.C. 1450. To Egyptians succeeded Phœnicians, to Phœnicians Assyrians. The stele of Sargon (at Berlin) and the cylinder of Esarhaddon (in the British Museum) bring Cypriot history down to B.C. 670. Early Ionian immigrants colonized, no doubt, the coast towns neglected by the Phœnicians, and made free with the legends of Teucer, son of Telamon, of Theseus and Ariadne, the Arcadian Agapenor, and the Athenian Acamas. These last were in the end to prove the most pliable and most enduring element: the land took the imprint of successive conquests, but when once the conquered had assimilated the Christianity so early brought to their homes, their orthodoxy and their

Conquest
by Egypt
B.C. 1450.

Phœnicians.
Assyrians.
Greeks.

language were tenaciously cherished and transmitted together through the many crises in their history.

Egypt.

But the positive history of the island begins in B.C. 569, when the Egyptian king Amasis (Herodotus, ii. 182) conquered Cyprus. Perhaps in the same year Solon visited Philocypros at Aipeia, and persuaded him to migrate with his people to a new town, Soloi, to which he gave laws and his name. From this date until 525 (when both Egypt and Cyprus fell under Cambyzes), a King of Salamis, Eueltion, reigned over the whole island. In 502 the Ionians revolted against Persia. Onesilos, a younger brother of Gorgos, King of Salamis, joined the rebels, and helped them with a fleet; but the attempt failed, and a Phœnician dynasty replaced the line of Eueltion. In B.C. 480 one hundred and fifty ships from Cyprus joined the fleet which Xerxes assembled against Greece. The races represented in their crews ('as the Cypriots themselves say') were from Salamis and Athens, from Arcadia and Cythnos (Pelasgi and Dryopes), Phœnicians and Ethiopians. During the subsequent wars between the Greeks and Persians, Cyprus was often the scene of hostilities, and Cimon, son of Miltiades, died before Citium in 449 from disease or, as some say, of a wound. The peace of Antalcidas (387) confirmed Persia in her possession of Cyprus: but already one of its kings, Evagoras, was plotting a rising. He conquered Tyre, and, during a reign which extended between 411 and 374, showed a courage and a wisdom which deserved the encomium of Isocrates. Persia, however, was too strong: his conquests were wrested from him, and his son Nicocles and grandson Evagoras II. were mere vassals of the Great King. After the battle of Issus, when Alexander advanced into Phœnicia, all the cities of Cyprus declared in his favour, and sent their powerful fleet of 120 ships of war to assist him in the siege of Tyre (Grote, viii. 362). During this period, though the island was subject, with brief intervals, to Persia, the several cities enjoyed the privilege of local self-government. The roll of famous Cypriots begins and ends with Zeno of Citium (B.C. 390), the founder of the Stoic school.

EVAGORAS.

The Ptolemies.

In the confusion which followed the death of Alexander, Cyprus fell, in B.C. 306, to Ptolemy, already master of Egypt. A desperate sea-fight off Cape Leucolla, in which Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonos, was victor, failed to dislodge Ptolemy: the little kinglets disappeared, and Cyprus was ruled, with short intervals of self-government, until B.C. 57, as a dependency of Egypt. But as soon as Rome turned her conquering arms eastwards, the annexation of Cyprus became inevitable. It was carried out wantonly and brutally, and treasure reckoned at 7,000 talents (1,700,000*l.* sterling) was poured by M. Cato into the treasury of the Republic. The island became a district of the proconsular province of Cilicia, and numbered M. T. Cicero among its governors. In B.C. 47 it was given by Cæsar to

Rome.

Arsinoe and Ptolemy XII., then by Antony to Cleopatra's children. After the fight at Actium, and the partition of the provinces between the emperor and the senate, the island fell to the former. From B.C. 22 onwards it was administered as a senatorial province by a *pro-prætor*, with the title of *proconsul*, assisted by a *legatus* and a *quæstor*. After Constantine its governors were *consulares*. The fifteen largest towns figured together under the Romans as the *κοινὸν Κυπρίων*, with Paphos (styled Augusta Claudia Flavia) and later Constantia (circ. A.D. 350) as their metropolis.

We get a curious glimpse of the Roman administration of Cyprus in a letter from Cicero himself (Ad Atticum, v. 21 : vi. 1) : 'When he arrived in Cilicia he found that a certain Scaptius, a præfectus under his predecessor Claudius, had been at Salamis with a squadron of cavalry, which he had employed to coerce the town-councillors to pay a large sum of money which they had borrowed with interest at 48 per cent. He had shut them up in their council chamber so long that some had actually died of starvation. Cicero recalled Scaptius, refused to reappoint him as a præfectus, and when the case came before him refused to decree any payment beyond 12 per cent. But he found to his surprise that the real creditor was M. Brutus. Very strong pressure was put upon Cicero himself to secure the payment of the money, which he appears to have resisted as far as the heavy interest was concerned; but as he expected to be succeeded by a man connected with Brutus, he expressed some doubt as to what would happen under a new régime.' ('Greece,' E. S. Shuckburgh, 1905, p. 323.)

Up to the partition of the Empire in A.D. 395, when it fell naturally to the Eastern sovereigns, and for two centuries after, the prosperity of the country was remarkable and unchecked; Paganism was supplanted by Christianity; the export of wood, cereals, wine, and copper enriched the inhabitants.

Then followed, between A.D. 644 and 975, the period of Arab Arab Inva-
invasions. The island was pillaged, its inhabitants exiled or
enslaved, its monuments and churches destroyed. Again united,
under Nicephoros Phocas, to the Byzantine Empire, it fell a prey
to dukes or catapans, who profited by the weakness of their
sovereigns to rule and ravage the country as independent princes.
The last of these, Isaac Comnenus, the worst perhaps of the class, Isaac Com-
dared, in 1191, to offer insults and ill-treatment to the fleet of
Richard Cœur de Lion, in one of whose ships was Berengaria of
Navarre, his affianced bride. Richard landed his troops, defeated Richard I.
Isaac at Colossi, followed him to Tremethousia, and there routed
his army and captured his person. Nicosia was taken, and
Kyrenia surrendered. But the King had other work for his
soldiers, and wanted money to pay them, so that when he had
been a little while in the Holy Land he sold the island for

The
Knights
Templars.

The Lusig-
nans.

100,000 gold besants (304,000*l.*) to the Knights Templars. They found the administration of the unruly Greek population beyond their powers. They suppressed an insurrection, and regretted their purchase. At this juncture Guy de Lusignan, a noble of Poitou, by right of his wife King of Jerusalem, offered to repay to the Order the sum which Richard had received for Cyprus, and to assume their rights. The bargain was struck, Guy crossed to Cyprus in May, and on October 9, 1192, Richard embarked for Europe. The Templars went to Syria, and in 1291, on the capture of Acre by the Saracens, they went back to Cyprus; and it was from Limasol that in 1306 the Grand Master, Jacques de Molay, was summoned to Paris by Pope Clement V.; the Order was dissolved in 1312. Guy de Lusignan brought with him a number of Latin immigrants, few of them either noble, wealthy, or learned; yet these soon formed an aristocracy which absorbed the lands of the Orthodox farmers, turned the peasants into serfs, depressed the native Church, and kept back the commerce and well-being of the island.

Guy, who died in 1194, had ruled Cyprus without the title of king. His brother and successor, Amaury, obtained from the Emperor Henry VI. a royal crown, to which, on becoming the fourth husband of Isabella, daughter of Amalric I., he added that of Jerusalem. Eighteen sovereigns of the House filled the period between 1192 and 1489.

Guy de Lusignan, reigned	1192-1194
Amaury, brother	1194-1205
Hugues I., son	1205-1218
Henri I., son	1218-1253
Hugues II., son	1253-1267
Hugues III., cousin	1267-1284
Jean I., son	1284-1285
Henri II., brother	1285-1324
Hugues IV., nephew	1324-1359
Pierre I., son	1359-1369
Pierre II., son	1369-1382
Jacques I., uncle	1382-1398
Janus, son	1398-1432
Jean II., son	1432-1458
Charlotta, daughter, <i>m.</i> Louis of Savoy	1458-1460
Jacques II., bastard son of Jean II.	1460-1473
Jacques III., son	1473-1474
Caterina Cornaro, wife of Jacques II.	1474-1489

Henri I. had to meet and overthrow the invading troops of the Emperor Frederick II. Between April 1306 and August 1310, Henri II. was banished to Armenia, the prisoner of his brother Amaury. Pierre II. was unsuccessful against the Genoese, who seized Famagusta and held it from 1376 to 1464.

He visited Edward III. in London, and the Black Prince at Angoulême. With a rabble rout he raided and burned Alexandria (October 1365), which city he was glad three days later to abandon, and to return to Limasol. He was murdered by his nobles. Janus, born in Genoa during his father's captivity, was defeated and taken prisoner at Chirokoitia in 1426 by the Sultan of Egypt. Charlotte had to retire before Jacques II., her father's illegitimate son; she died at Rome 1487, and left her rights to her husband, Louis of Savoy, through whom they may be supposed to rest with the Royal House of Italy. This Jacques, who probably died by poison, accepted a wife, the beautiful Caterina Cornaro, from the Signory of Venice: Venice. she survived her husband and son, and in 1489 was compelled to abdicate in favour of the Republic.

For just a hundred years the first seven Lusignan kings were absorbed in the assertion of their claims to the shadowy crown of Jerusalem, and in an unworthy crusade against the prelates and properties of the Orthodox Island-Church. In 1291 the fall of Acre, the last Christian stronghold in Syria, drove a very large number of Franks to take refuge in Cyprus. They were favoured and enriched by the next ten sovereigns, whose reigns were filled with Court intrigues, and futile attempts to gain a footing in Cilicia and Egypt. The historians of the dynasty, generally of Latin race and faith, give but a passing glance at the condition of the Orthodox natives, who received a bare toleration, as serfs ordained to minister to the luxuries and wants of their Frankish masters.

The government of Venice, which lasted 82 years, was even less intelligent and progressive than that of the Lusignans. It was confided to a Lieutenant and two Councillors, called collectively the *Rettori*, who held office for two years. The 'Captain of Cyprus,' who resided at Famagusta, had large civil powers, besides the command of all the troops in the island, and the duty of inspecting yearly all its fortresses. In great crises a *Proveditore* specially despatched from Venice superseded the Captain, and took rank next after the Lieutenant. The excess of revenue over expenditure remitted annually to the Signory was reckoned at 350,000 ducats. The Turks threatened the island. The defeat and capture of Janus in 1426 had made Cyprus tributary to Egypt. In 1517 Selim I. conquered that country, and extinguished the dynasty of its Mamluk Sultans. Hence the claim of his grandson, to whom Venice still paid some 6,000 ducats a year. Nicosia and Famagusta were hastily put into a state of defence, but their garrisons were not reinforced, and no capable commander came to organise a general defence. In the summer of 1570 Sultan Selim II. sent a vast army, which landed without hindrance, and marched at once to the siege of the capital. The defence was stubborn, but on September 9 Nicosia fell. A horrible massacre

Turkish
Conquest.

followed; the booty in treasure and slaves was immense. The victorious general Lala Mustafa marched upon Famagusta, which endured a close siege of more than three months, and yielded only when its food and ammunition were spent. Its heroic defender, Marcantonio Bragadino, was insulted, mutilated, and at last flayed alive by the treacherous and savage Turk. His skin still rests in the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo at Venice. Famagusta surrendered on August 6, 1571, and for more than three centuries Cyprus was administered as an Ottoman province. In 1480 its population was reckoned at a million; in 1780 at 80,000.

We know very little of the history of Cyprus under the Turks. Not long after the conquest the natives appealed in a half-hearted way to two enterprising European princes, Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (1580-1630), and Ferdinand I. of Tuscany (1587-1609), but no help came. One of the local *aghass* held out in rebellion against the Porte for about seven years from 1680. In 1764 the *muhassil* or governor, hated for his rapacity, collected the bishops and others in his palace to hear the reading of an Imperial rescript. The floor on which the Christian notables stood suddenly collapsed, the supporting beams were probably sawn through, and the audience hurled pell-mell into the vaults. The rage of the inhabitants was great, and very shortly the palace was fired and sacked, and the governor and eighteen of his train killed. From this date the exactions of the Porte and its agents seem to have been more tolerable. The archbishop and bishops were accepted as the representatives of the Christian majority, and more weight was given to their intercession. The travels of the Abbé Mariti, published in 1769, describe an unprogressive but peaceful community. In June 1821, the authorities, who anticipated rather than proved collusion between the Orthodox Cypriots and the insurgents in Greece, arrested and executed five prelates and a number of notables. For another half-century the island lay crushed and cowed, finding only some temporary relief in the enhanced prices of cotton during the American War of Secession. An occupation, which lasted from 1832 to 1840, by the troops of Mehmed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, was forgotten as soon as it was over.

Since 1878 the island, though still remaining a part of the Sultan's dominions, and though its inhabitants are still Ottoman subjects, has been governed by England, under an agreement between the Queen and the Sultan. This agreement, which is called a 'Convention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey,' was signed June 4, 1878, and recites that the Queen and the Sultan have resolved upon the conclusion of a convention of defensive alliance with the object of securing for the future the territories in Asia of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan; and the operative part of it is as follows :—

Egyptian
occupation.

British
occupation.

Convention
of June 4,
1878.

‘If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.

‘In return His Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the Government, and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.’

On July 1, 1878, the following annex to the above Convention was agreed to:—

Annex of
July 1, 1878.

‘It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties that England agrees to the following conditions relating to her occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus:—

‘1. That a Mussulman Religious Tribunal (Mahkeme-i-Sherieh) shall continue to exist in the island, which will take exclusive cognisance of religious matters, and no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

‘2. That a Mussulman resident in the island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evqaf) to superintend, in conjunction with a Delegate to be appointed by the British authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

‘3. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island: this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period.

‘4. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazii Miriye and Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article 3. This article was modified by a supplementary Convention, February 3, 1879, under which the Porte abandoned the exercise of these rights from April 1, 1879, for a payment of 5,000*l.* a year.

'5. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

'6. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of June 4, 1878, will be at an end.'

Occupation July 12, 1878. In accordance with this Convention, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., by a Commission dated July 12, 1878, was gazetted Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Cyprus.

On Friday, July 12, about 5 P.M., in the presence of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, commanding the Channel Squadron, and Mr. Walter Baring and Sami Pasha, the bearers respectively of Her Majesty's Commission and the Imperial Ottoman Firman, the British flag was hoisted at Nicosia. Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a large force of British and Indian troops, landed at Larnaca on July 22, took the oaths of allegiance and of office, and assumed the government.

The High Commissioners of Cyprus have been :—

July 22, 1878, Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

June 23, 1879, Col. R. Biddulph, C.B.

March 9, 1886, Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.

April 5, 1892, Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., ob. March 16, 1904, æt. 71.

April 23, 1898, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.

October 17, 1904, Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.

FASTI CYPRII

Circ. B.C. 1450. Thothmes III. of Egypt conquers Cyprus.

742-709. Sea-power of Cyprus.

709. Submission of Cyprus to Sargon, King of Assyria.

569. Amasis of Egypt wrests Cyprus from Tyre.

525. Cyprus falls, with Egypt, under the Persian Cambyses.

496. The despots (except Amathus) under Onesilos of Salamis join the Ionian revolt.

478-449. Raided, with no lasting results, by Greeks.

410-374. Evagoras, Despot of Salamis.

333. Cyprus fell under Alexander.

306. Ptolemy I. unites it with Egypt.

117. Death of Ptolemy Euergetes II. Cyprus separates itself from Egypt.

- B.C. 81. Ptolemy the Cyprian, an illegitimate son of Ptolemy Soter II. Lathyrus, takes possession of Cyprus.
 58. Marcus Cato annexes the island.
 55. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, pro-consul of Cilicia and Cyprus.
 54. Appius Pulcher.
 51. M. Tullius Cicero.
 47. Cyprus given to Egypt.
 27. Imperial, and (22) a Senatorial Province.
- A.D. 45. Sergius Paulus, pro-consul. Visit of SS. Paul and Barnabas.
 115. Jewish rising.
 395. Fell to the Eastern Empire.
 477. Discovery of the body of S. Barnabas.
 644-975. Saracen Invasions.
 975. Restored to the Eastern Empire under Nicephorus Phocas.
 1092. Monastery of Kykko founded.
 1184. Isaac Comnenus.
 1191. Richard Cœur de Lion.
 1192. Guy de Lusignan.
 1196. Establishment of a Latin Hierarchy.
 1228. The Emperor Frederick II. in Cyprus.
 1248. S. Louis in Cyprus.
 1267. Direct line extinct in Hugues II. Hugues III. de Lusignan, son of a Prince of Antioch, succeeds.
 1308. Arrest of the Templars.
 1330. November 10, great flood at Nicosia.
 1376-1464. Genoese occupation of Famagusta.
 1426. Janus defeated by Egyptians at Choirokoitia.
 1489. Caterina Cornaro resigns. Died 1510.
 1570. September 9, Nicosia fell before the Turks.
 1571. August 6, Famagusta fell.
 1821. Archbishop Cyprianos and his Suffragans executed at Nicosia.
 1832. Cyprus under Mehmed Ali.
 1840. Cyprus restored to Turkey.
 1859. October 29, great flood at Nicosia.
 1878. June 4, Cyprus Convention signed.
 1878. July 12, British occupation.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Ledra, restored by Leucon, son of Ptolemy Soter and there- Nicosia.
 after called Leucotheon, had a Bishop in A.D. 344. Beyond this,

until the city reappears under the Lusignan dynasty as Nicosia and Leucosia, we know absolutely nothing of its history.

At NICOSIA a castle was being rebuilt in 1211, a new one was in construction in 1382; the walls, of four miles in circuit, were completed by Pierre II. in 1372. These were destroyed by the Venetians in 1564, together with eighty churches, the Palace, and the famous monastery of S. Dominic, with the tombs of five kings and sixteen archbishops. In rebuilding the walls the circular form of the city was retained, but the circuit was reduced to three miles. They were completed by eleven bastions named (going west from the Famagusta gate) Podocataro, Costanza, Davila, Tripoli, Roccas, Mula, Quirini, Barbaro, Loredano, Flatro, and Caraffa; and three gates, Porta Giuliana (opening towards Larnaca), S. Domenico (towards Paphos), and Del Provveditore (towards Kyrenia). But the revêtements were still incomplete when the Turks attacked it, and the defences on the south were entirely at the mercy of the enemy's artillery. At the same time the river, which had flowed through the city, was turned into a new channel outside it. The Cathedral of S. Sophia, begun about 1195, was hardly finished within the next century. It was much injured by an earthquake in 1491, and adapted as a mosque September 15, 1570. The Armenian church, formerly a Latin church dedicated to Notre-Dame de Tyr, was handed over to the Armenians by the Turks soon after their conquest; the firman making the grant is in existence and describes the church as 'the State Salt Store.' The Latin churches of S. Nicolas of the English (now a grain store) and S. Catherine and S. Mary (mosques) must be studied on the spot, and in Enlart, vol. i. Of the siege we have spoken elsewhere. Since 1878 the fosse has been planted with trees, the old Paphos gate has given place to a new opening, and three more have been cut through the ramparts on the south. A Government House on the eminence beyond the village of Hagioi Homologitades, Government offices outside the walls, and a new Qonaq within, a hospital, club, schools, wider streets and new houses attest the activity and impulse of the new administration.

Kyrenia.

KYRENIA (or Kerynceia), though its foundation is ascribed to Cyrus, had but little importance until the days of the Lusignan kings, the older settlement being Lapethos, nine miles to the west. The castle, though of no great strength, and completely commanded by the hills behind it, was never taken by assault. It was built at the end of the twelfth, or in the early years of the thirteenth century, and strengthened in 1544. Two other towers, part of a regular system of fortification, are preserved in the little town.

A large sum of money was spent between 1886 and 1891 on the eastern breakwater and quay, but the anchorage is still unsafe during a N.E. wind.

About five miles east of Kyrenia stands the glorious Premonstratensian abbey of Delapais or Bellapais (De la Paix or Belle Abbaye—described by M. Enlart, i. 202–236, and the subject of a monograph by Dr. F. Seesselberg ‘Kloster Delapais,’ Berlin, 1901). Its construction is ascribed to Hugues IV. (1324–1359); it is on a fascinating site between the mountains and the sea; and even in its ruin it is the most beautiful and important Gothic monument in the Levant.

The romantic castle of S. Hilarion or Dieu d’Amour, towering 2,200 feet above Kyrenia, is of unknown age. It figured certainly in the struggle of 1228 between Frederick II. and the guardians of the young king, Henri I., and was dismantled by the Venetians.

Concerning the almost inaccessible fortress of Buffavento (Château de la Reine, or du Lion) there are legends, but no history.

NEW PAPHOS, with its tiny harbour, is about a mile from Ktema, the district centre. A mass of featureless ruins attests that the town suffered perhaps more than any other at the hands of the invading Turks. Old Paphos, now Kouklia, where stood the great temple of Aphrodite, is ten miles from New Paphos. The earliest temple followed a Phœnician model, reminding the English explorers of Solomon’s Temple at Jerusalem. They conclude that ‘the Court surrounded by porticoes, and approached by regular entrances, contained both the sacred cone itself, and the altar which, though in the open air, was never wet by rain’ (Tacitus, Hist. ii. 3). It was rebuilt, probably after damage by an earthquake, by Augustus in B.C. 15, and again destroyed by an earthquake under Vespasian in A.D. 71. The remains received very scant notice from mediæval travellers: they were recognised in 1728 by R. Pococke, and in 1810 by J. von Hammer, but the famous shrine remained unexplored until 1888 (see the ‘Journal of Hellenic Studies,’ vol. ix.), when extensive and systematic excavations were made, the plan of the buildings, which lie within a rectangular area 400 feet by 230, accurately traced, and the harvest of inscriptions was rich indeed. A curious phenomenon observable on the western shores, and especially near Paphos, is taken to explain the legend of Aphrodite Anadyomene. A very slight wind carries on shore large drifts of white foam, suggesting the landing of the foam-born goddess. Similar foam has been noticed on the edges of the Larnaca salt lake, charged with the eggs or bodies of microscopic insects. About six miles from Ktema, near Tsada, are the rock-cut cell and chapel of S. Neophytos, a hermit who was alive in 1205. In a well-known tract ‘Concerning the Misfortunes of the Land of Cyprus’ he has described the invasion of Richard I. ‘The monastery buildings are situated in a little paradise of running water and deep groves . . . and command a matchless

view down the strait wooded glen to the sea nearly a thousand feet below.' D. G. Hogarth, 'Devia Cypria,' p. 71.

Limasol.

LIMASOL (Lemesos), with a convenient roadstead, is the great centre of the caroub and wine trades. It has a fort, ascribed to Guy de Lusignan and taken by the Egyptians in 1425, and the largest Orthodox church built since the British occupation. At Limasol on May 12, 1191, Richard Cœur de Lion was married by Nicolas his chaplain to Berengaria, and here on the same day she was crowned by John, Bishop of Evreux. About four miles away, on the military road to Troödos, is Polemidia, the winter quarters of His Majesty's troops.

A little west stands Colossi, a massive tower of the Hospitallers, dating from the earliest years of the fourteenth century.

CURUM, a city of Argive origin, ten miles west of Limasol, had a temple of Apollo Hylates. It has yielded a quantity of portable antiquities, including the much-contested 'Treasure,' assigned by Signor L. P. di Cesnola to this site.

AMATHUS, of Phœnician origin, once famous for its metals, stood on a cliff about seven miles east of Limasol. The site of the city, with its town wall and harbour works, is clearly marked. It had temples of Melkart, the Syrian Hercules, and of Adonis and Aphrodite. A colossal stone vase was removed from the hill in 1865 by the French, and is now in the Louvre. Its fellow lies in fragments on the ground.

Larnaca.

LARNACA (Λάρναξ, a coffer, chest, cinerary urn), the ancient Citium, and very probably the Chittim of Numbers xxiv. 24 and Isaiah xxiii. 1, 12 (cf. Genesis x. 4), seems to have been the oldest Phœnician settlement in Cyprus. It had a ditch, of which a great part can still be traced, an enclosed harbour, and on two small eminences have been discovered the foundations of large buildings, temples rather than forts, which commanded the town. On one, near what is now Bamboula Marsh, were found in 1878 two important stone tablets inscribed with Phœnician characters in red and black ink of the fourth century B.C. On the other in 1894 was disclosed a *favissa* containing at least a thousand rude clay figurines, many of them painted. Tombs are found everywhere to the N.W. of the town, and actually in the course of the ditch is the Panagia Phaneromene (p. 54).

As long as piracy was rife in the Levant, the older town, a mile from the shore, was the residence of the foreign consuls and principal merchants, who had offices along the sea front. Now their houses, some of which were quite stately, are mostly abandoned, and Scala, or the Marina, the new town, is the favourite quarter. Old Larnaca has a mosque, three Orthodox churches, and a large Latin church and convent. In Scala is the church of S. Lazarus, a strange medley of fragments of pagan buildings. It contains a cenotaph, shown as the tomb of the saint whose remains were translated to Constantinople, and then to Marseille.

There is a square fort, built by the Turks in 1625, now used as a police barrack and prison. The Government offices, Court House, Custom House, tithe grain stores, quay, three piers, three schools, and an excellent hospital, have been built since the British occupation. Water is brought a distance of six miles by an aqueduct, a creditable work carried out by Abu Bekr Pasha in 1745.

A little more than a mile S.W. of Scala is the great Salt Lake, of two square miles in area and ten miles in circuit. A depression in the soil, ten feet below the level of the sea, receives during the winter just as much rain water as the sun will exhaust in summer, the surplus being carried into the sea by a side channel. Into this the sea water filters, and by the end of August a compact coat of salt about eight inches thick is formed all over the lake, which is roughly skimmed off, and piled in heaps on the edge. It is sold by retail at 38 *paras* the oke ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.). Beyond the lake lies the picturesque tomb of Umm Haram (p. 65).

Salamis, in a sheltered bay on the east coast, had kings and coins as early as B.C. 569. The princes held their own, till in 307 Menelaus was dethroned by Demetrius Poliorcetes. In A.D. 45 the Apostles Paul and Barnabas landed there, the latter being a native of the city, and thence crossed the island to Paphos. Under Trajan, A.D. 117, the Jews attacked their Gentile neighbours, and massacred, it is said, 240,000. Earthquakes in 332 and 342 destroyed the city, which was rebuilt by Constantius II., and called Constantia. This, in its turn, was destroyed by the Arabs in 648, when the surviving inhabitants removed to Arsinoe, a town some seven miles south, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus (B.C. 285-247) in honour of his sister. This became to the Greeks Ammochostos, to the Franks FAMAGUSTA. In 1291 the new city received the fugitives from Acre; about 1300 it was fortified by Henri II.; in 1376 it was seized by the Genoese, not to be restored until 1464. On February 28, 1489, F. de Prioli hoisted on its walls the banner of S. Mark, and between 1498 and 1544 the fortifications were completed very much as we see them to-day.

To return for a moment to Salamis. Its site was explored in 1890 ('Journal of Hellenic Studies,' vol. xii.). Various large buildings of doubtful attribution—a reservoir, agora, temenos of Zeus—were uncovered, and a fine bull's-head capital and a statue of Serapis and Cerberus enriched the British Museum.

Earthquakes and the Turks have reduced the interior of Famagusta to a desert dotted with the ruins of grand buildings, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. We can recognise the palace (the scene of 'Othello,' and of Ford's 'The Lover's Melancholy'), the castle, the archbishop's palace, and the land and water gates. Towering above all is the Latin cathedral of S. Nicolas (now a mosque), begun in 1300, and finished some twelve years later. Here the kings of Cyprus were crowned kings of Jerusalem. Other churches well worthy of examination are those of SS. Peter

and Paul, the Greek cathedral of S. George, and a Latin church with the same ascription. In one the Curator of Ancient Monuments has installed a little museum, which already contains about a hundred examples of the most interesting stone carvings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, coats of arms, an acoustic vase, fragments of glass showing a method of glazing in plaster work, sling-shot, &c. The fate of the city may be read at large in "The Sieges of Nicosia and Famagusta," by Graziani and Foglietta (tr. C. D. Cobham, 1899 and 1903). The Christian population with their industries, as well as the Government offices, are collected in a village called Varosia (Turkish, *Varosh*, a suburb), about a mile from the fort.

Famagusta has a fine natural harbour. Were 'a breakwater made for about a mile along the shoals, fourteen ironclads might moor under its shelter outside the five-fathom line, with a good bottom, and at a distance of one cable apart. . . . If the inner harbour were dredged out, which it appears it may be, to a depth of 24 feet, a basin of 80 acres would be obtained for mercantile purposes.'—*Vice-Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby*, January 20, 1879. For the works recently executed, 1903-6, see p. 23.

ANTIQUITIES

Until about 1865 the soil of Cyprus had pretty successfully concealed the treasures, artistic and antiquarian, which her older inhabitants had buried with their dead. Tombs, no doubt, had been laid bare and robbed, especially during the Arab invasions: but when in friendly rivalry MM. T. B. Sandwith, R. H. Lang, G. Colonna Ceccaldi, and L. P. di Cesnola excavated between 1865-75 on the well-known temple or town sites of Idalion, Golgoi, Paphos, Curium, Citium, Amathos and Paphos, the finds were many and precious. The Metropolitan Museum of New York secured for \$138,866 the magnificent collection of the U.S. Consul Cesnola. But the uncertain provenance and haphazard grouping of many of the objects detract not a little from its scientific value. With the British occupation began a series of orderly and minute explorations of well-selected spots, the results of which are carefully summarized in the admirable Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum, compiled by Mr. J. L. Myres and Dr. M. O. Richter in 1899.

The objects brought to light are there classed under their several epochs, thus:—

Stone Age.—Palæolithic implements, *nil*.

Neolithic implements, very rare.

Pottery, *nil*.

Bronze Age (B.C. 1700-900. Burial universal, burning unknown).—Hand-made pottery, axe heads and dagger blades of bronze containing very little tin, cylinders, rude clay figurines.

Græco-Phœnician Age (from the first introduction of iron to the Ptolemaic conquest of Cyprus, B.C. 295).—Wheel-made pottery with geometrical decoration, bronze and iron weapons, figurines made in moulds, jewellery of gold and silver, and (later) Attic vases, both black figured (600–450 B.C.) and red figured (500–200 B.C.).

Hellenistic Age (from B.C. 295 to the Roman conquest).—Amphoræ, glass vessels, stelæ and cippi from surface graves, lamps and statuettes.

The visitor will find to-day little to interest him in the ruins of the ancient temples which made Cyprus famous. Their groves have perished, their statues have been burnt for lime, or furnish museums in Europe and America; their columns and stones have been used in the erection of modern churches and houses. Idalium and Tamassos, Golgoi, Amathus, Paphos, and Salamis are mere sites, which have yielded, and may still yield, objects of value to antiquaries, but in themselves have no beauty.

The objects of native make which the soil of Cyprus has yielded to the explorers are curious and historically valuable. But if we except some dainty bits of gold work, a few coins, and some exquisitely iridised glass, they are not beautiful. The vases are clumsy and monotonous in form, and the principle of decoration generally wrong. The statues are faulty in proportion, and the expression of the face is either dull or frankly comic. The influence of Egypt, Assyria, and Phœnicia is everywhere present; but for a single spark of originality, or of inspiration caught from the living model, or from Greek art, we may look in vain. The products of Greek art, imported into the island, have not been found in abundance. A certain number of fine examples, mostly consisting of vases and other small objects, have been discovered, especially at Poli-tes-Chrysochou, but of larger sculpture almost nothing.

The search for antiquities is subject to Law IV., 1905, under which has been constituted a 'Museum Committee,' composed of four official and five elective members, by whom will be administered (*inter alia*) the fund raised by public subscription, in memory of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, for the erection of a Museum; and who will control the collection now stored in a house in Nicosia, consisting of over 6,000 objects which have fallen to the share of the Island Government since 1878. Antiquities (the term does not include coins of Byzantine, Lusignan, and Venetian times) are declared the absolute property of Government. Of movable antiquities accidentally discovered one-third is assigned to Government, one-third to the owner of the soil, and one-third to the finder. Exportation is restricted: antiquities now in the Cyprus Museum, or which may be hereafter acquired, are to be held in trust for the public.

Three buildings of prehistoric date deserve separate notice. We can hardly guess at their use—temples, tombs, or treasuries; but their cyclopean construction and the enormous size and weight of the stones employed, make them well worthy of examination. The largest, not far west from the ruins of Salamis, is known as the prison of S. Catharine; the second, a little west of Larnaca, is called the Hagia Phaneromene; and the third, on the edge of the Larnaca Salt Lake, forms the tomb of Umm Haram, a lady of the kin of Mohammed, who died near this spot.

Architec-
ture and
Art remains.

Of Byzantine buildings there are few, and these generally remodelled. They have been little studied. Mosaics of the twelfth century are still preserved in the churches of Kanakaria, near Leonarisso, in the Carpas, and at Kiti, near Larnaca. A silver treasure, found near the monastery of Acheiropoietos (Kyrenia) in 1897, and now in the British Museum, comprises a paten and basin, a lamp or censer, and 24 spoons, ascribed to the second half of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century.

The Gothic remains have been amply described and illustrated and their French affinities traced by Mons. C. Enlart in his admirable work, '*L'Art Gothique et la Renaissance en Chypre*,' 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1899. The more important are:—

Of the thirteenth century—

The Castles of Kyrenia, Hilarion, Buffavento, and Kantara.

The Eastern part of S. Sophia, the Cathedral of Nicosia.

The Church of Lapais.

Of the fourteenth century—

The Porch of S. Sophia.

The Cathedral of Famagusta.

The Castle of Famagusta.

S. Catharine and the Yeni Jami, Nicosia.

S. Nicolas, Nicosia.

Of the fifteenth century—

The Towers of Colossi, Kiti, and Pyla.

Of the sixteenth century—

The Fortifications of Famagusta and Nicosia.

Some coarse but interesting native pottery, the best specimens of which are ascribed by M. Enlart to the fourteenth century, a little peasant jewellery, and some embroidered linen, known locally as Levkara work, are probably the only minor objects still attractive to collectors.

COINS

The autonomous coins of Cyprus (often forged) extend from the sixth century until the conquest of Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 312. The design and execution of some are quite excellent. Six Phœnician Kings of Citium, one of Lapethos, two Greek Kings of Curium, one of Marium, five of Paphos, six of Salamis, four of

Soli—some of the types bearing Cypriot characters—are thought to be represented (B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, pp. 620–628, and G. F. Hill, *The Greek Coins of Cyprus*, 1904). A few gold, and many silver and bronze, were struck by the Ptolemies. (J. N. Svoronos, *Τὰ νομίσματα τοῦ κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων*, 3 vols. 4to, Athens, 1904). From Augustus to Caracalla we have Roman bronze coins. An interesting type struck under several emperors shows ‘the temple of Aphrodite at Paphos, in the midst of which is a conical stone, the symbol of the Goddess.’ Gold Byzantine coins are occasionally found, and *Scyphati* of Isaac Comnenus.

The Lusignan coinage, from Guy to Catharine Cornaro, is poor in design and execution. Those of the earlier reigns are common enough; the later ones, from Jacques I. onward, are rare. Venetian coins (except the deniers carzie or χαλκία) of three or four doges, are scarce. The series closes with the interesting siege piece struck in copper in Famagusta to pass as a silver besant, with the legends ‘Pro regni Cypri præsidio’ and ‘Venetorum fides inviolabilis.’ (G. Schlumberger, *Numismatique de l’Orient Latin*, Paris, 1878, with supplement, 1882.)

Valuable hoards have been occasionally found, such as the silver coins representing six or seven different kingdoms, six different types with Cypriot characters, three with Phœnician legends, and seven specimens of the early Athenian tetradrachms, unearthed at Dali in 1868 by Mr. R. H. Lang; the 800 gold staters of Philip and Alexander, some of them fresh as from the mint, found by a youth at the Salt Lake in 1870, and the 2,680 Lusignan coins found near Morphou in 1904.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Since 1887 a list of the books printed in the island appears yearly in the *Government Gazette*, in pursuance of Law II. of 1887. ‘An Attempt at a Bibliography of Cyprus,’ by C. D. Cobham (4th edition, Nicosia, 1900) registers 728 works treating of the island, its people, history, numismatics, epigraphy and language, as well as local newspapers, maps, Consular Reports, and Parliamentary Papers.

‘Die Insel Cypern, eine Landeskunde auf historischen Grundlage,’ by Dr. E. Oberhummer (vol. i. royal 8vo, pp. xvi. and 488, and map; Th. Ackermann, Munich, 1903), promises to complete and supersede all former works on the island. The present instalment deals with the material used, the geography, geology, climate, flora and fauna, and the cartography of Cyprus.

The first book printed in Cyprus professed to be a reissue of the *Ἱστορία χρονολογικὴ τῆς ἡςου Κύπρου*, 4to, Venice, 1788. It appeared at Larnaca in 4to in 1880. The first English work was the ‘Cyprus Guide and Directory,’ 12mo. Limasol, 1885.

POPULATION

Places	Census of 1881	Census of 1891	Census of 1901
Total Population of Cyprus ¹	186,173	209,286	237,022
Population (within Municipal limits) of towns with upwards of 1,000 inhabitants :			
Akanthou	1,162	1,178	1,403
Aradippo	1,225	1,338	1,534
Asha	989	1,009	1,173
Athienou	1,192	1,367	1,569
Dali	—	955	1,109
Famagusta and Varosia ² .	2,564	3,367	3,825
Kaimakli (Buyuk) . . .	957	1,093	1,392
Karava	1,474	1,580	1,593
Kilani	995	1,119	1,096
Kyrenia	1,192	1,322	1,336
Kythraea	1,630	1,653	1,856
Larnaca ³	7,833	7,593	7,964
Lapithos	2,370	2,602	2,741
Levka	—	907	1,143
Levkara (Pano)	1,257	1,801	1,976
Levkoniko	1,448	1,618	1,831
Limasol ⁴	6,006	7,388	8,298
Lysi	—	941	1,138
Morphou	2,267	2,548	2,762
Nicosia ⁵	11,536	12,515	14,752
Palaiochorio	—	914	1,051
Paralimne	—	887	1,053
Paphos and Ktema " . .	2,204	2,801	3,134
Rizokarpas	1,858	1,734	2,299
Trikomo	869	1,051	1,262
Vatili	866	1,009	1,255
Yialousa	1,302	1,438	2,034

¹ Exclusive of the military population, which in 1901 was returned at 130.

² In 1901 : Varosia, Pano, 2,599 ; Famagusta, 877.

³ Orthodox, 5,311 ; Moslem, 2,004 ; other religions, 649.

⁴ Orthodox, 6,120 ; Moslem, 1,937 ; other religions, 241.

⁵ Orthodox, 7,991 ; Moslem, 6,013 ; other religions, 748.

⁶ In 1901 : Ktema, 2,845 ; Paphos, 289.

Religions	Census of 1881	Census of 1891	Census of 1901
Orthodox Greek Church	137,631	158,585	182,739
Moslems	45,458	47,926	51,309
Roman Catholics	1,928	915	824
Church of England	554	201	215
Maronites	177	1,131	1,130
Gregorians (Armenian)	174	269	491
Jews	68	127	118
Other religions	183	132	196

Languages	Census of 1891	Census of 1901	Languages (mother tongues) of the Population.
Greek	160,541	185,796	
Turkish	46,449	48,864	
Arabic	1,313	1,131	
Armenian	216	505	
English	273	292	
Others	494	434	

The census of 1901 shows:—

Increase since 1891, 27,736 (Moslems 3,383; non-Moslems, 24,353).

Percentage of inhabitants per square mile, 66·13, as against 58·39 in 1891.

Males, 121,066; females, 115,956.

Moslems, 51,309 (males, 26,616; females, 24,693).

Non-Moslems, 185,713 (males, 94,450; females, 91,263).

Blind persons, 1,732.

Lunatics, 490 (303 males, 187 females), of whom 35 were in the lunatic asylum at Nicosia.

Deaf-mutes, 323.

Lepers, 135 (85 males, 50 females), of whom 117 are segregated (under Law 4 of 1891) in a farm or asylum about a mile and a half S.E. of Nicosia. They have comfortable dwellings, a church, a mosque, and a recreation-room. The disease, as known in Cyprus, does not yield to treatment. (Number in the leper farm, January 1, 1907, 96—viz., 57 men and 39 women).

Of those who give Greek as their mother tongue, 2,278 are Moslems; of those who give Turkish as their mother tongue, 29 are Orthodox Greek-Christians. The largest

proportion of Moslems, 39·6 per cent., is found in Evdimou Nahieh; the largest proportion of Christians, 94·38 per cent., is in Kilani Nahieh.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE SIX DISTRICTS

District	Area in Square Miles	Population
Famagusta	817	48,508
Kyrenia	246	16,808
Larnaca	365	26,073
Limasol	542	39,139
Nicosia	1,040	71,289
Paphos	574	35,205
Total	3,584	237,022

Population
in ancient
times.

The estimates of the population before the census of 1881 are for the most part only wild guesses. In 1563 Elias of Pesaro writes of 15,000 villages, which Ricaut reduces in 1678 to 700. In 1596 Dandini makes the population of Nicosia 30,000; Heyman and Drummond fix that of the island in 1700 at 200,000. Cyprianos, however, a native of Cyprus and archimandrite of the Church, writing in 1788, gives the population, 'according to the census of 1777,' as 84,000—viz. 47,000 Turks and 37,000 Greeks, adding that some think the estimate too high. De Vezin, English Consul for Aleppo and Cyprus, who died at Larnaca in 1793, puts the population in his time at about 80,000—viz. 60,000 Turks and 20,000 Greeks. The Abbé Mariti, who lived in Cyprus from 1760 to 1767, says that 'when the Turks took the island, there were reckoned 80,000 subjects chargeable with the poll-tax, not counting women, children, and old men;' while the population in his time hardly amounted to 40,000 in all; yet an old inhabitant, writing to him in 1771, made it 120,000.

LANGUAGE

The language spoken by the largest number of inhabitants is Modern Greek. The local newspapers, the higher clergy, and schoolmasters affect the *Καθαρεύουσα γλῶσσα* prescribed by the *λογιώτατοι* of Greece, but the ordinary Cypriot clings to his own dialect of the *Καθολιγμένη*, in which is found a large admixture of French, Italian, and Turkish words. Italian and French are spoken in a few families of Latin origin, Arabic by

the Maronites. The Osmanli Turkish spoken by the Moslem inhabitants is considered pure. English teaching has received little encouragement, and made little progress. Officially, English, Turkish, and Modern Greek are recognised in the Administration and Courts.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Registers of Births and Deaths are kept by the Mukhtars in the case of Ottoman subjects, and by the Commissioners of Districts in the case of non-Ottoman subjects. (Law 16 of 1895.)

The celebration and registration of marriages of British subjects in Cyprus are regulated by Law 2 of 1889, the Commissioner being the Marriage Officer within his District.

There is no official register of native marriages.

JEWS IN CYPRUS

The Jews had early and numerous settlements in Cyprus. Under Trajan, in A.D. 115, they rose against their Gentile neighbours, massacred great numbers of them, and ruined Salamis. The rebellion was suppressed, and the survivors banished; it is even said that thereafter a Jew who landed on the Island, or was cast by shipwreck on its shores, was put to death. But by 1160 they were again established in the Island. Two hundred years later, 100,000 ducats were extracted from them by the Genoese. In 1560 only twenty-five families were left, all in Famagusta. The services of such as were physicians were much sought after; the rest were compelled, as in Venice, to wear yellow headgear. In 1901 the whole number was 118, owning about 3,500 acres of land.

CHRISTIANITY IN CYPRUS

Christianity was first known in Cyprus through them 'that were scattered abroad upon the tribulation that arose about Stephen.' They travelled as far as Cyprus, 'speaking the word to none save only to Jews' (Acts xi. 19). But in A.D. 45 Paul and Barnabas, bringing with them John Mark, landed at Salamis and crossed the island to Paphos, where they converted the Roman pro-consul Sergius Paulus. Barnabas returned later to Salamis, his native town, and there suffered martyrdom. The growth of the Orthodox Church, especially after the expulsion of the Jews, was rapid. Bishops of Salamis, Paphos, and Tremithus were present at the Council of Nicæa; twelve Cypriots subscribed the canons of the Council of Sardica (A.D. 343). The visit of St. Helena, mother of the first Christian Emperor, not only enriched the island with relics, but secured

the immigration of Syrians and others to repopulate whole districts which had been wasted by a long and disastrous drought. The peace and independence of the native Church was threatened for a while by the pretensions of the Patriarchs of Antioch to appoint its metropolitans. But these claims were stoutly withstood; the Council of Ephesus (A.D. 431) pronounced against them, and (about A.D. 478) the lucky discovery of the remains of S. Barnabas, and of a copy of S. Matthew's Gospel in Barnabas' own handwriting which lay on his breast, supplied a bribe which bought from the Emperor Zeno a rescript excluding the interference of the See of Antioch, and conferring on the Archbishop of Cyprus the right of signing his name in red ink, of wearing a cope of imperial purple, and carrying a sceptre in place of a pastoral staff, privileges which have been jealously retained.

Templars.

Hospitallers.

The Templars (see p. 42 and Hackett, 617-629) could have helped very little the cause of Christianity in Cyprus. They defied Pope and King, amassed property, and gave an unedifying example of greed, worldliness, and pride. The Hospitallers obtained lands and privileges in Cyprus early in the thirteenth century, and at the end of it removed their headquarters from Acre to Limasol. In 1310 they left Cyprus for Rhodes, whence they administered three rich 'comanderie.' On one of these were grown the grapes which yield the sweet white wine, somewhat like Madeira, still known as *Comanderia*—and exercised no small influence on the affairs of the island. Their property, much of it confiscated from the Templars, was assigned by Venice, with their sanction, about 1500, to the family of Queen Cornaro.

Orthodox
and Latin
Churches.

Under the Lusignan King Henri I. began in 1220 the first attempt of the Latin clergy to tyrannise over the Orthodox communities. The contest reflects little credit on the Papacy or its representatives in Cyprus. At the date of the Ottoman conquest the servitude of the native Church was complete. The new masters of the island despised its ministers and occasionally persecuted them, but they never threatened its ecclesiastical independence. Cypriots have much cause of gratitude to the long roll of Orthodox prelates and priests, who, from the days of the first Frankish king to those of the last Turkish pasha, preserved so tenaciously the heritage of S. Barnabas. The subject has been exhaustively treated in the 'History of the Church of Cyprus,' by the Rev. J. Hackett, D.D., Chaplain to the Forces (Methuen, 1901). See also 'The Church of Cyprus,' by the Rev. H. T. F. Duckworth (S.P.C.K. 1900).

Archbishop Sophronios died in May 1900. As arranged, in the four dioceses Orthodox residents of over 21 years of age elected as their representatives 386, 169, 240, and 198 persons, all over 25 years; these, in turn, elected 10 and 20, 4 and 5, 3 and 9, 3 and 6, clerics and laymen respectively, all over 30 years. These 60, with the Holy Synod, were to elect the Arch-

bishop. The Encyclical (July 25, 1900) signed by four members of the Synod, the Bishop of Kition only abstaining, stated that the number of electors apportioned to the several dioceses was based on the census of 1901, and conformed to the practice hitherto observed in the choice of Metropolitans.

Objections, however, were raised to the validity of the election of some of the sixty, and the right of the Synod to adjudicate on the objections was disputed on the ground that the Synod, without either an Archbishop or a Bishop of Paphos, was not canonically constituted. After many attempts to settle the difficulty, the parties (one of which claimed a majority among the electors, the other in the Synod) agreed on a reference to the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, but the referees have given no final decision. Meanwhile, the property of the See is managed by the Archimandrite, and its ecclesiastical affairs by the Synod.

The See of Paphos has been vacant since February 5, 1899. Representatives from the diocese assembled in May 1899 and adjourned. In January 1901 they met again and elected a stranger to the Island, who declined the See.

The conquering Turks rigidly expelled the Latin clergy from Cyprus; yet already in 1593 monks of the Order of S. Francis, detailed from the convent of Terra Santa in Jerusalem, had built a church (rebuilt in 1641 and 1900) in Nicosia. The Superior (*Presidente*) of this is always a Spaniard. In 1593 they had a convent, and in 1596 a church, in Larnaca. The present building was completed in 1848. Their church at Limasol dates from 1879. The Capucins built a chapel in old Larnaca in 1702, the very site of which was forgotten in 1878. The sisters of S. Joseph, whose parent house is at Marseille, first came to the Island in 1844. They have establishments (school, orphanage, and pharmacy) at Larnaca, Limasol, and Nicosia. The Roman Catholics, who number 824, are under the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, represented at Larnaca by a Vicar-General. The Maronites are 1,130, chiefly in the diocese of Kyrenia; Armenians, 517, mostly in Nicosia, with a church in Nicosia and a monastery in the Kyrenia District. There has been an Armenian community in Cyprus for over seven centuries; most of its members belong to the Gregorian Church. The Copts, Abyssinians, Nestorians, and Jacobites, mentioned by E. de Lusignan, have disappeared.

The Linobambaki ('flax cotton') are outwardly Moslem, but follow in secret the Orthodox rite. They are probably descended from Latin Christians, who were offered their choice between Islam and the sword. Their number is decreasing.

The principal monastery is that of Kykko, on a mountain in the district called Marathasa, 4,603 feet above the sea. It was founded about 1160, in the reign of Alexios Comnenos, who gave it a picture of the Virgin Mary, ascribed to the brush of S. Luke, Monasteries.

and a grant of land. Four fires have destroyed its archives and library, with all that was interesting in the buildings except the sacred eicon. It draws from properties situate in Cyprus, Russia, Constantinople, and Asia Minor a yearly revenue estimated at £2,500; and in the monastery and its three dependencies (*μετόχια*) are maintained over 200 persons, of whom 33 are regular clergy.

The monastery of Machaira is south-west of Litrödonda, on a height of 2,250 feet. Its founder was Neilos, who obtained from Isaac Angelos, about 1190, a charter and an endowment.

The Enkleistra, in the district of Paphos, was founded by Neophytos about 1200. His 'Ritual Ordinance,' printed at Venice in 1779, and Westminster, 1881, gives an interesting view of early Greek monasticism.

The monasteries of Stavrovouni, Chrysorroiatissa, Troöditissa, Hagios Panteleemon, Hagios Mamas, and S. John Chrysostom are each happy in the possession of some wonder-working eicon or relic. Many others are mere farms.

Local saints.

The Orthodox Church delights to honour in particular villages a number of local saints, Heracleidios, Mnason, John Lampadistes, Therapon, Kendeas, Auxentios, and others. They are interesting because the offices used on their feasts embody a life of each (*synaxarion*), which preserves no doubt a tradition extending back to a very early date. Of wider fame are S. Spyridon, A.D. 325, the patron of Corfu; S. Epiphanius, in A.D. 368 Bishop of Constantia; and S. John the Almoner, in A.D. 609 Patriarch of Alexandria.

The feasts of obligation are many, perhaps thirty in the year.

Prelates.

Archbishopric.—Vacant. (The last Archbishop, Sophronios, elected 1865, died May 22, 1900, aged 75.)

Archimandrite.—Philotheos.

Exarch.—Vacant.

Bishoprics.—Paphos—Vacant. (The last Bishop, Epiphanius, died February 5, 1899.)

Kition—Kyrillos Papadopoulos, elected April 15, 1893.

Kyrenia—Kyrillos Basilou, elected May 9, 1895.

Synod.

The Archbishop, with the three Metropolitans above named, the Hegoumenoi of Kykko (Gerasimos) and Machaira (Metrophanes), and the Archimandrite and Exarch of the Arch-diocese, form the Holy Synod of Cyprus.

The late Archbishop of Cyprus held his high office under a Berat or Commission granted in February 1866 by the Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz. The Metropolitans of Kition and Kyrenia have been elected since the British occupation. The Archbishop's jurisdiction extends over the civil district of Famagusta, and parts of those of Nicosia and Larnaca; that of the Bishop of Paphos over Paphos; that of Kition over Larnaca and Limasol; that of Kyrenia over Kyrenia and part of Nicosia. The style of the Archbishop is Μακαριώτατος Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Νέας Ἰουστινιανῆς

καὶ πάσης Κύπρου: the Bishops are addressed as Πανερώτατοι, and Archimandrites and Abbots as Πανοσιώτατοι.

The income of a Bishop is made up of—

1. κανονικά, fixed payments from the churches of his diocese.
2. λειτουργικά, offerings made by the villagers at the annual services held by the diocesan.
3. φιλότιμα, fees paid by his clergy.
4. ζητεῖαι, contributions in kind, grain, oil, &c.
5. Revenues of the monasteries administered directly by him.
6. Fees for marriage licences, dispensations, &c.

The revenues of the Archbishopric are reckoned roughly at £2,000; of the See of Paphos at £500; Kition, £600; and Kyrenia, £500.

The Orthodox clergy in the Island number about 900.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CYPRUS

Early in the fourteenth century the English had their church in Nicosia, known as S. Nicolas of the English, which was the headquarters of the English Order of the Knights of S. Thomas of Acre. This beautiful building, which stands only a few paces S.W. of the Cathedral of S. Sophia, though it has long been used as a grain store, has lost few of its essential features.

The English church of S. Paul at Nicosia, originally built on a knoll near the Government offices, was consecrated on April 27, 1886, in the presence of the Archbishop Sophronios of Cyprus, by the Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, Bishop of Gibraltar. Some years later the structure showed cracks and signs of subsidence, and it was eventually taken down and rebuilt in 1894 on surer foundations on a site nearer the city walls. There are English cemeteries episcopally consecrated at Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, and Polemidia. At Famagusta one of the old churches has been given to the British residents to be restored and used for Anglican worship. At Larnaca a church in the Byzantine style, designed by Mr. G. Jeffery, F.R.I.B.A., to seat sixty persons, approaches completion. Adjoining the church of S. Lazarus at Larnaca is a small graveyard containing monuments to Englishmen who died in the town between 1685 and 1849.

Clergymen of the Church of England now resident in Cyprus are the Ven. Archdeacon Beresford Potter, the Rev. F. D. Newham, and the Rev. S. Cooke Collis Smith at Nicosia; and the (*vacant*), Chaplain at Limasol and to His Majesty's troops at Limasol and Polemidia. The Island is in the jurisdiction of the Right Rev. G. Popham Blyth, Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.

THE AMERICAN REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

In 1834 missionaries from Beirut began evangelistic and educational work in Cyprus, with their headquarters in Larnaca, but were forced in 1841 to retreat before the unhealthiness of the climate. In 1888 delegates from Latakia resumed the work; an iron chapel was built in 1892 and a missionary dwelling-house in 1897. The former was destroyed by fire in 1901, but a stone chapel has been erected on the same site. Two missionary families reside in Larnaca, and there are about 70 persons in connection with the mission.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

This Society, whose headquarters are in Queen Victoria Street, London, has for many years maintained in the Island a branch of its agency at Alexandria, and since 1896 the Bible Depôt at Larnaca has been under the care of the American Reformed Presbyterian Mission. Entire Bibles, Testaments, or single books of the Holy Scriptures in many tongues, are sold at the Depôt, and at Nicosia and Kyrenia by two colporteurs, who carry out the Society's work in the Island.

ISLAM IN CYPRUS

Though Moslem hosts had more than once invaded the Island, notably in A.D. 649 and 1425, there was probably no Moslem community established there until the Ottoman Conquest in 1571. Drummond gives the number of Turks in 1750 as 150,000; Cyprianos in 1777 reduces this to 47,000. In 1901 there were 51,309 Moslems. They are all traditionists (Sunni) of the Hanifite rite. They have a Mufti, a chief Qazi and three Qazis of Districts, who preside in the courts called *Mehkeme i Sheri'*, which were retained under the Convention of June 4, 1878, to 'take exclusive cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the Island.'

The *Evqaf* (plural of *Waqf*), or property appropriated or dedicated to charitable uses and the service of God, is administered under the same Convention by one delegate appointed by the Ottoman Minister of *Evqaf* and one appointed by the British authorities. This property is of two kinds: *Mazbuta*, administered for the general benefit of the Moslem community by the delegates; and *Mulhaqa*, property charged with certain definite religious or charitable duties, administered by the heirs of the donor, who retain the surplus of its income after those duties are satisfied. All *Waqf* property is inalienable. *Mulhaqa* *Waqfs*,

on the extinction of the donor's heirs, would revert to the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina.

The larger places of Mohammadan religious worship are called mosques (*Jami'*); the smaller *Meşjids*. Where a convent, as of dervishes, is attached, a large establishment would be called a *Tekye*, a smaller one a *Zaviéh*. The tomb of a *Teli* or Saint is known as a *Turbéh*.

There is one famous shrine in Cyprus, the Khalati-i-Sultan Tekye, about four miles from Larnaca on the western shore of the great salt lake from which the town (Tuzla) takes its Turkish name. There a monolithic structure of prehistoric date covers the remains of Umm Haram, daughter of Milhan the Ansari, who followed her husband Ubada in the train of Moawiya, governor of Syria, in the first expedition which the Khalifa Othman allowed to cross the sea. The lady, who was of the kin of the Prophet of Mecca, fell from her mule and broke her neck; and where she died she was buried, in the spring of A.D. 649. The mosque and its surroundings are not without dignity and grace, and the shrine is a favourite place of pilgrimage.

Another notable spot is the *Bairaqdar* Mosque on the Costanza bastion of Nicosia, erected over the grave of the hero who first planted the Ottoman standard on the walls, August 1570.

The *Turabi Tekye* (S. Therapon) and the *Kırklar Tekye* (Hagioi Saranta) are visited alike by Moslem and Christian devotees.

There is in Nicosia a Tekye of the Mevlevi dancing dervishes.

At Famagusta disciples, few but faithful, gather round Mirza Yahya, *Subh-i-Ezel* (Morning of Eternity), the successor of Mirza Ali Mohammad, the *Bab*, or Gate of Truth. The latter, who was born at Shiraz on October 9, 1820, died a martyr's death at Tabriz, July 9, 1850. His adherents were slain, tortured, imprisoned and banished, and Mirza Yahya (born in 1830) was found at the British occupation a State prisoner at Famagusta, which he has never left. The Babi faith dwells on the endless progressiveness of Revelation, and aims primarily at 'a universal reign of peace, love, freedom, and unity of belief and effort.' The general collection of their sacred writings is called *Beyan* (Utterance or Revelation).

GOVERNMENT

By order of the Queen in Council of September 14, 1878, it is ordered that there shall be a High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island, who shall administer the Government in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty according to the powers granted to him by the Order or by his Commission, and according to the Instructions given to him from

High Com-
missioner.

time to time by Her Majesty, and according to the laws of the island. Under Law 4, 1878, he 'exercises all the authority and functions heretofore exercised in Cyprus by the Vali of the Vilayet of Rhodes,' as well as those of the Mutessarif of the Sanjaq of Cyprus. There is to be a Legislative Council and an Executive Council.

Other
officers.

The High Commissioner may appoint all such necessary officers in the island as may be lawfully appointed by Her Majesty, all of whom shall hold their offices during Her Majesty's pleasure.

In practice, all officers above a certain rank are nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and hold office on the same tenure as officers of like rank in the Crown Colonies.

Secretary
of State
for the
Colonies.

General 'Instructions' have been given by the Queen in Council for the guidance of High Commissioners on certain matters; subject to these, the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the King's name gives instructions on important questions and exercises the same general control over the Government as he does over the Crown Colonies.

Legislative
Council.

By orders of the Queen in Council of November 30, 1882, February 14, 1883, and February 26, 1897, the Legislative Council consists of the High Commissioner and 18 members (12 elective and 6 non-elective). The non-elective members are office-holders named by instructions from the Sovereign or the Secretary of State. Of the elective members, 3 are elected by the Mahometan and 9 by the non-Mahometan voters. Every male person being either an Ottoman or a British subject, or having resided in the island not less than five years, who has attained the age of 21 years, and who is a payer of the taxes called *vergi*, and has paid the same, is entitled to be registered as a voter, and is eligible as a member of the Council; but Judges, public contractors, uncertificated bankrupts, and certain convicts are disqualified from being members.

Executive
Council.

The Executive Council is summoned by the High Commissioner to advise him on important questions. But, as in the Colonies, it merely advises; he alone decides.

Chief
Secretary.

The Chief Secretary has the general supervision of the executive, subject to the High Commissioner's instructions. All correspondence with the High Commissioner as a rule passes through the Chief Secretary.

King's
Advocate.

The King's Advocate is the legal adviser of the Government, and drafts Government Bills, and prosecutes in all criminal cases tried on information.

Receiver-
General.

The Receiver-General has charge of the collection and expenditure of the revenue. The island Treasurer and the Commissioners and other officers act under his directions so far as regards revenue matters.

Commis-
sioners.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six

Districts, corresponding very nearly to the *Qazas* under Turkish rule—viz. Nicosia (T. Lefqosha), Famagusta (Maghusa), Larnaca (Tuzla), Limasol (Limesun), Paphos (Baf), Kyrenia (Kirne). Four Districts are further divided into *Nahiehs*: of which Nicosia has four (Dagh, Deghirmenliq, Morphon, and Levka); Famagusta three (Famagusta, Mesaoria, and Carpas); Limasol three (Limasol, Kilani, Evdimou); and Paphos three (Paphos, Chrysochou, and Kelokedara). In each District there is a Commissioner, who is for most purposes the head of all executive departments in his District. In him are vested, under Law 4, 1878, 'all the functions, powers, and jurisdiction of every kind' of a Qaim-maqam of a Qaza. The special officer of the Nahieh used to be the Mudir, now chiefly employed as a Sheriff's officer.

The Mejlis Idare of the island (as a *Sanjaq*, 'Lég. Ott.' ii. 279) consists of the High Commissioner, Qazi, Mufti, Archbishop, Chief Secretary, Receiver-General, Muhassebeji of Evqaf, and two Moslem and two Christian members elected to sit for two years. Central and District Mejlis Idare.

The Mejlis Idare of a District (as a *Qaza*, 'Lég. Ott.' ii. 281) consists of the Commissioner, Qazi, Bishop, Treasury Clerk, and two Moslem and two Christian members elected to sit for two years. The powers and duties of these Administrative Councils are laid down in 'Lég. Ott.' ii. 25-31, but under British rule they are chiefly concerned with the choice of village headmen, the issue of certificates for licensed premises and of warrants for the compulsory collection of taxes.

The powers and duties of village headmen are defined by the Village Authorities Law 10 of 1906. They are elected in every alternate year, and assisted by four (*A'zas*) village elders elected at the same time. *Mukhtar* (*Ar.*) means 'chosen,' *a'za* (*ar. pl.*) 'members.' Mukhtars.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

High Commissioner, Sir Charles A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G. (sworn in, October 17, 1904.) Private Secretary, E. H. Heidenstam.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The High Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate and the Receiver-General; also the following 'additional members,' appointed under H.M. Instructions of June 2, 1897—viz. the Qazi of Cyprus, the Bishop of Kition, and Theophanes Theodotou.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, the High Commissioner. Non-Elective Members—The Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Receiver-

General, Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G. (Chief Medical Officer), George Smith (Registrar-General), A. K. Bovill (Principal Forest Officer).

Elected Members

For Nicosia and Kyrenia.—Mehmed Shefket (Kyrillos, Bishop of Kition, Theophanes Theodotou, ant. Theodotou—*petitioned against*).

For Larnaca and Famagusta.—Mustafa Hami, L. E. Loiso, M. G. Nicolaides, E. Haji Ioannou.

For Limasol and Paphos.—Mehmed Ziai, Kyrillos, Bishop of Kition, J. Kyriakides, S. Araonsos. Clerk of Council, Arthur G. Page.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, Major J. E. Clauson, R.E., C.M.G. (October 27, 1906); Assistant Secretary, Thomas H. Hatton Richards; Chief Clerk, Ernest E. McDonald; Clerks, Arthur G. Page, E. F. Lucie Smith, G. F. Wilson, Mehmed Dervish; Translators (Turkish), H. A. S. Utjian and C. H. Tounjian; (Greek), D. Karageorgiades and A. Christophides.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Superintendent, William James Archer (1902).

TREASURY

Receiver-General, Lieut.-Col. James C. Gore (1901); Clerks, A. K. Koumides, G. Wilson, S. W. Caruana; Financial Assistant, A. S. Mavrogordato.

Island Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood (March 10, 1900); Clerks to Island Treasurer, Sydney H. Page, Euripides Michaelides, G. L. Mantovani, and Hassan Shefket; Examiner of Field Accounts, M. G. Zarifi.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Auditor, Edward A. Grannum (October 1902); Clerks, P. G. Karageorgiades, Antonio Giovanni, Soph. Stavrinides, G. Cababe.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls (January 1904); Divisional Engineers, W. Williams, P. Noble; Assistant Engineer, E. C. Lane; Irrigation Superintendent, C. Turner; Head Clerk, J. Zircovich.

LAND REGISTRATION

Registrar-General, George Smith (June 7, 1895); Assistant Registrar-General, F. O. J. Ongley (April 1, 1893); Interpreter, G. H. Gregory; Chief Clerks, E. M. Jelajian (Limasol), Mehmed Subhi (Famagusta), C. B. Karajas (Paphos), H. Kevorkian (Larnaca), C. Stavrides (Kyrenia), Ahmed Remzi (Morphou and Levka); Surveyor, Mehmed Salim.

FORESTS

Principal Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill (June 7, 1895); Clerk, C. M. Constantinides.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture, D. Saracomenos (Aug. 12, 1905); First Assistant, W. Bevan; Clerk, N. Callonas; Superintendent of Athalassa Farm, G. Barrett.

ANTIQUITIES

Curator of Ancient Monuments, G. E. Jeffery, F.R.I.B.A. Curator of Antiquities, E. Constantinides.

DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENTS

Commissioners: Famagusta, Benjamin Travers (Aug. 31, 1892); Kyrenia, Tankerville James Chamberlayne (May 20, 1898); Larnaca, Claude Delaval Cobham, C.M.G. (March 18, 1879); Limasol, Roland Lyons N. Michell (Aug. 5, 1879); Nicosia, Charles Sherwood Cade (Oct. 17, 1905); Paphos, Clarence B. Wodehouse (June 7, 1895).

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Chief Collector of Customs, Lieut.-Col. James C. Gore; Collector, Larnaca, W. J. D. Ausell; Assistant Collector, H. S. Brain; Collector and Deputy Harbour Master, Limasol, W. J. Mackay; Harbour Master and Assistant Collector, Famagusta, Captain J. Berry; Chief Clerk and Interpreter, M. G. Dervishian.

POST OFFICE

Island Postmaster, Ernest Harry Hore (April 1, 1893); Clerks, W. F. Smith (Limasol), B. J. Kypiades (Larnaca), T. C. Pantelides (Nicosia).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Charles Robert Tyser (Oct. 4, 1906); Puisne-Judge, A. Bertram; Chief Interpreter and Registrar, Nicholas Vitalis (1905); Assistant ditto, Mehmed Izzet (1899).

District Courts.

Nicosia.—President, Frederick Hardyman Parker (April 1902); Judges, Ahmed Izzet (1883), and Theochares Mitzes (1897); Registrar, Naum Cababe; Assistant Registrar, Constanti Iannaki; Turkish Clerk, Moussa Nami.

Larnaca.—President, Thomas Wagstaffe Haycraft (Jan. 31, 1899); Judges, Hassan Hilmi (1883) and A. K. Palaiologos (1904); Registrar, B. Carletti; Assistant Registrar, C. A. Dandolo; Turkish Clerk, Mustafa Bedevi.

Limasol.—President, John Richard Holmes (April 1902); Judges, Mehmed Atta (1895) and J. Economides (1901); Registrar, J. S. Markides; Assistant Registrar, G. A. Vondiziano; Turkish Clerk, Mehmed Kiamil.

Famagusta.—President, John Cochrane Macaskie (March 25, 1899); Judges, S. M. Macridi (1890) and Ahmed Vassif Baroutjizade (1893); Registrar, M. P. Evthymiades; Greek Clerk, S. Papadopoulos; Turkish Clerk, Osman Izzi Muftizade.

Paphos.—President, Alan Lenox Conyngham Stuart (Oct. 1902); Judges, Mehmed Sami (1892) and D. G. Demetriades; Registrar, N. J. Papadopoulos; Turkish Clerk, Mustafa Raouf; Greek Clerk, G. Eliades.

Kyrenia.—President, Stanley Fisher (June 1902); Judges, Abdullah Nadiri (1898) and P. Christopoulos (1904); Registrar, M. J. Kassilian; Turkish Clerk, Ismael Hakki.

Village Judges.

Chrysochou, Mehmed Feizi Muftizade; Kelokedara, Ali Nehad; Kilani, C. Boeros; Leonarisso, M. Karageorgiades; Levka, Ahmed Aziz; Levkara, P. Monkaster; Levkoniko, A. Murat; Morphou, T. K. Pierides; Palaiochorio, Loizos Jerides.

Moslem Religious Tribunals.

Qazi of Cyprus, Osman Nouri (Nov. 1900); Qazi of Nicosia and Kyrenia, Hajji Hafiz Ziai; Qazi of Famagusta and Larnaca, Ahmed Khulussi; Qazi of Limasol and Paphos, Esseid Niazi Abdurrahman; The Mufti, Haji Ali Rifki.

King's Advocate.

Assistant King's Advocate, G. G. Amirayan (1905).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Inspector of Schools, Rev. F. D. Newham (1901); Assistant Inspector, Ahmed Jemal; Chief Clerk, C. Argyrides; Second Assistant Inspector, A. Joannides; Turkish Clerk, Ibrahim Hakki.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Medical Officer, Frederick Charles Heidenstam, C.M.G. (July 10, 1882); District Medical Officers, Robert A. Cleveland (Nicosia), George Alexander Williamson (Larnaca), E. S. Corsellis (Limasol), O. Pavlides (Famagusta), M. Fuleihan (Kyrenia), S. Basiliades (Paphos); Analyst, W. Francis; Veterinary Surgeon, G. J. Harvey, M.R.C.V.S.; Health Officers, E. Malliotis (Larnaca), P. M. Stavrinides (Limasol), E. Moghabghab (Famagusta); Rural Medical Officers: Gialousa, S. Basiliades; Levkara, N. Iatrides; Levka, C. Teresopoulos; Polis, D. H. Bairamian; Vatile, J. Petrides; Kilani, N. Iannouloupoulos; Acanthou, K. Haji Michael; Chief Clerk to C.M.O., J. E. Sanby.

MILITARY POLICE

Chief Commandant, Captain J. H. Learmonth; Local Commandants, T. J. Greenwood (Larnaca); Major G. C. Bayly (Nicosia); Captain W. Durham Hall (Famagusta); Captain W. E. Long (Limasol); Sub-Local Commandant, E. R. Casolani; Inspectors, F. Braggiotti, S. G. Televantou, W. J. Greenwood, Mustafa Shefki, J. Wodehouse, Oscar Heidenstam, E. H. Heidenstam, A. Mavrogordato, R. McLaughlan, Mehmed Ibrahim, Mustafa Fuad Ziai, Ianni Tilliri (acting); Native officers, A. Josephin (Band Master), Hassan Ali, Ianco Stephani, Molla Hassan Mestan, Ali Ali, Ianco Christodoulou, Mustafa Shukri, Ahmed Osman (acting).

PRISONS

Inspector of Prisons, Captain J. H. Learmonth; Resident Superintendent, Walter Giles; Chief Warders, Herbert Clodd and Hafuz Ali Ahmed.

DELEGATES OF EVQAF

British Delegate, George Smith; Turkish Delegate, Musa Irfan; Muhassebeji, Mehmed Fakhri.

TROOPS

A company of one of H.M. Line regiments is stationed at Polemidia Camp, near Limasol, in winter, and moves up to Troödos Camp in summer.

POLICE

Laws 2 of
1878; 8 of
1880.

The legal title of the police or constabulary is 'The Military Police.' The force consists of a Chief Commandant and such Local Commandants and other officers as the High Commissioner may appoint, and a certain number of mounted police and foot police.¹ At present there are four Local Commandants—1 for each District, except Paphos and Kyrenia; 1 sub-L.C.; 11 Inspectors; 7 Native Officers; 248 mounted men, and 487 foot police; 63 Rural Stations; a brass and reed band of 30 performers.

The term of engagement of non-commissioned officers and privates is five years.

Pay.—Sergeants, 1s. 4½*c.p.* a day; corporals, 1s. 2¼*c.p.* a day; privates, 1s. a day (besides quarters, uniform, medical attendance, good-conduct pay, and, for mounted men, an allowance for forage, saddlery, &c.).

The number of Moslems in the force on January 1, 1907, was 408, and of Christians 308.

PRISONS

Male convicts undergoing sentences of three months or more are imprisoned in the Central Prison at Nicosia; the others in the District Prisons other than Nicosia. Those whose sentence is two years or more are in the Long-sentence Block (opened in June 1896); the others in the Short-sentence Block (opened in June 1899). The Central Prison is on the separate system. Long-sentence prisoners are employed in the prison on stone-breaking, weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, and other suitable work. The short-sentence prisoners do stone-breaking in the prison, and are also employed to a small extent on road-repairing and other work outside.

Number of long-sentence prisoners on January 1, 1907, 155; number in Short-sentence Block 61.

Board of Visitors of Central Prison.—Chief Justice, Puisne Judge, President of District Court of Nicosia, Inspector of Prisons, Commissioner of Nicosia. Lady Visitor of Female Prison, Mrs. Cleveland.

¹ *Sowari*, mounted policeman, trooper; *zaptich*, policeman; *mulazim*, native officer; *chaoush*, sergeant; *onbashi*, corporal, 'head of ten'; *yuzbashi*, inspector, 'head of a hundred'; *binbashi*, commandant, 'head of a thousand.'

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

At the time of the British occupation the Nizam (*i.e.* Law) Courts in existence were—a Daavi ('Pleas') Court in each of the six Qazas (Districts), and a Temyiz (Appeal) Court in Nicosia, and a Tijaret (Commercial) Court at Larnaca; and there were also tribunals called the Mahkemeh-i-sheri, which had jurisdiction in religious and domestic matters between Moslems.

Turkish
Courts.

By Ordinance No. 1 of 1878 a High Court of Justice was established, the members of which were the High Commissioner, a Judicial Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioners; and in this Court was vested all jurisdiction, criminal and civil, over all persons and in all cases, other than such as would have been under the sole jurisdiction and authority of the Ottoman Courts if the Convention of June 4, 1878, had not been made.

Temporary
High Court
of Justice.

But all the above Courts, except the Mahkemeh-i-sheri, have been superseded by the Courts constituted by the 'Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882,' by which are established:—

Cyprus
Courts of
Justice
Order, 1882.

1. 'The Supreme Court,' of two or more judges (at present two), which has no original jurisdiction, except as hereinafter stated, but is a Court of Criminal and Civil Appeal.

Supreme
Court.

2. An Assize Court for each of the six districts, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction, constituted of one or more judges of the Supreme Court, and either two or more judges or the President only of the District Court.

Assize
Courts.

3. A District Court for each district with limited criminal and unlimited civil jurisdiction, constituted of a President and two ordinary judges, one a Christian and the other a Moslem.

District
Courts.

4. A Magisterial Court for each district, with limited criminal jurisdiction only, constituted of the President of the District Court sitting alone, or the two Ordinary Judges sitting together without the President. (The High Commissioner in Council is empowered to establish additional Magisterial Courts.)

Magisterial
Courts.

5. Village Judges with limited civil jurisdiction only, at present up to £5.

Village
Judges.

The High Commissioner fixes the number of the Village Judges and the area of the 'judicial division' of each of them; and the District Court Judges have the jurisdiction of Village Judges—the President throughout his district, and the Ordinary Judges throughout the division in which the town where the District Court usually sits is situate.¹

By the same Order the jurisdiction of the Mahkemeh-i-sheri is limited to the cognizance of religious matters con-

Mahkemeh-
i-sheri.

¹ Village Judge Divisions settled by Orders in Council of March 13, 1885, May 23, 1885, April 21, 1897. See List at p. 70.

cerning Moslems.¹ It is presided over by Qazis—the Qazi of Cyprus² and the Qazis of Nicosia with Kyrenia, Larnaca with Famagusta, and Limasol with Paphos.

Original
jurisdiction
of Supreme
Court.

The Supreme Court has an original jurisdiction under the Cyprus Neutrality Order in Council, 1881, and under the Cyprus Extradition Order in Council, 1881; and there is also vested in it all the bankruptcy, probate, matrimonial, and other jurisdiction formerly vested in the High Court of Justice. It is also a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890.

Appeals
to Privy
Council.
Election
Petitions.
Law.

Appeals lie to the Privy Council for final judgments of the Supreme Court in certain cases. Under the Order in Council of Nov. 30, 1882, a Judge of the Supreme Court deals with election petitions.

In civil and criminal proceedings where the defendant is an Ottoman subject the law applicable is the Ottoman law, as from time to time altered by Cyprus Statute Law. When the defendant is not an Ottoman subject it is English Law, as altered by Cyprus Statute Law. To this there are the following exceptions:—

1. In a civil action where the parties have agreed, or the Court thinks that they intended, that their rights should be regulated by Ottoman or by English Law, they are so regulated accordingly.

2. Where an Ottoman Law in force in Cyprus at the date of the occupation, and still in force, enacts that every person, whether of Ottoman nationality or not, shall be subject to its provisions, all persons are so subject accordingly.

3. In actions relating to land the rights of the parties are regulated by Ottoman Law, as altered by Statute Law.

The 'Ottoman Law' here referred to is the law which was in force in Cyprus at the date of the occupation.

The Ottoman Criminal Law is mainly contained in the Ottoman Penal Code of 1857.

The Ottoman Civil Law is mainly contained in what is commonly called the *Mejelle* (the 'glorious,' i.e. Sacred, Law), published in 1869 to 1876, and in the Land Code (1857), the Commercial Code (1869), dealing with Partnerships, Companies, Bills of Exchange and Bankruptcy, and a mass of other laws. All these, together with the Criminal Law, are collected in the *Destour* ('authorised collection'). There are translations into Greek and French of most of the laws, and translations into English of the Penal Code (by Walpole, 1888); the *Mejelle* (by

¹ 'Religious' matters include matters relating to marriage, divorce, alimony, inheritance, and care of the persons and estates of infant orphans.

² The Qazi of Cyprus has jurisdiction in Nicosia town only, with no appellate jurisdiction; the Qazi of Nicosia has jurisdiction in the districts of Nicosia and Kyrenia, except the town of Nicosia.

Grigsby, 1895, and by Tyser, 1901): the Land Code (by Ongley, 1892); the law affecting Evqaf or Moslem charitable trusts (by Tyser and Demetriades, 1899, and Cobham, 1899), and the Commercial Code (by G. G. Amirayan, 1905).

Cyprus Statute Law is contained in 422 Ordinances and Laws passed between 1878 and 1906.

EDUCATION¹

The Education Laws at present in force are Nos. 5 and 10, 1905, and 9 of 1906. Boards of Education

There is a 'Board of Education for Moslem Schools,' composed of the Chief Secretary, the Chief Qazi, the Mufti, one person appointed by the Delegates of Evqaf, and six Moslems elected by the District Committees. This Board deals only with matters connected with Moslem schools.

There is a 'Board of Education for Christian Schools,' composed of the Chief Secretary, the Archbishop, three persons chosen by the Greek Orthodox members of the Legislative Council from among their own body, and six elected members of the Greek Orthodox community elected by the District Committees. This Board deals only with matters connected with Greek Christian schools.

The Inspector of Schools has the right to be present at all meetings of the Boards, but takes no part in the decision of questions.

These Boards lay down the course of instruction to be followed in the schools, recommend the Government grants to be allowed, decide complaints which the District Committees have not been able to settle, hear appeals against decisions of District Committees, make regulations as to the duties of teachers and the circumstances under which they may be dismissed by the District Committees, and determine the villages in which elementary schools shall be established and the number of teachers for each school.

In each of the six districts there is a 'District Committee for Moslem Schools' and a 'District Committee for Christian Schools;' and in every village in which an elementary school is established under the Education Laws the inhabitants elect a 'Village Committee of Education.' The Village Committee appoints and dismisses the teachers of elementary schools and fixes their salaries; apportions the amount of the village contribution among the churches or mosques and the inhabitants of the village; and brings to the notice of the District Committee matters connected with education in the village. The District Committee reports to the Board of Education on matters District Committees and Village Committees.

¹ See *Board of Education, Special Reports*, ed. 2377. 1905, pp. 407-444.

connected with education in the district; hears complaints as to the management of schools; hears appeals from the Village Committees on the apportionment of the village contribution; and (if the Village Committee does not do so) appoints and dismisses teachers and fixes their salaries and the sum to be contributed by the village.

Government
grants.

The teacher's salary is made up of (1) a fixed salary, and (2) the Government grant-in-aid; the grant-in-aid is fixed according to the condition and progress of the school as ascertained by inspections, and on consideration of the recommendations of the District Committees and of the Boards of Education.

Total Government grants to elementary schools for the school year 1905-6, £3,907.

Besides the elementary schools aided by Government, there are a few Moslem and Greek-Christian village schools which are admitted to some of the advantages of the education laws, but do not as yet receive any grant.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

School Year 1905-6	Total for all Primary Schools	Religious Community			
		Moslem	Greek Christian	Armenian	Maronite
Number of Schools .	507	169	332	3	3
Number of teachers employed . . .	595	183	404	4	4
Number of Scholars enrolled . . .	26,170	5,330	20,713	55	72
Funds raised locally	£11,357	£2,098	£9,171	£17	£17
Government Grant .	£3,907	£805	£3,048	£32	£22

Secondary
Education.

The secondary schools, which had previously no definite basis, now fall under the Secondary Education Law, No. 10 of 1905, which provides a method of election for their governing bodies, and assigns to such their several powers and duties. No method, however, is provided of raising money by taxation, and the funds of these schools are derived from voluntary subscriptions, donations from ecclesiastical bodies, and school fees; except the Moslem secondary schools, which continue to be supported by Government, viz. the Idadi Boys' School (120 pupils) and the Victoria Girls' School (100), both at Nicosia.

The Greek-Christian schools now under the law are the Gymnasium (300), the City Boys' Schools (300), and Phaneromene Girls' School (400) at Nicosia: the High Schools of Larnaca (100), Limasol (80), Famagusta (30), and Paphos (40).

Private
Schools.

There are two private schools in Nicosia conducted on English methods, and in which English is the language of instruction,

though pupils are received of all nationalities, viz. the 'English School' for boys, 65 pupils under the direction of the Rev. F. D. Newham; Head Master, F. S. Ney; and S. Paul's school for girls and young boys (30 pupils), conducted by the Misses Spencer. Both boarders and day scholars are received at these schools, and, in addition to the usual English Subjects, French and the languages current in the Levant are taught.

LAND REGISTRATION

The tenure of immovable property in Cyprus is governed, in the main, by the Ottoman Laws in force at the time of the British occupation of the island. Excluding *Mergoufe*, or properties dedicated to pious purposes connected with the Moslem faith, which are regulated by special laws, land in Cyprus may be divided into two groups—(1) *Arazi Mirie*, or State lands, of which the registered holder has the possession on certain conditions, while the ownership is in the State; and (2) *Mulk*. Tenure of land.

The title to the enjoyment of *Arazi Mirie* consists in a grant recognised by the State and registered in the books of the Land Registry Office. It may be acquired in one or other of the following ways:—(1) by an original grant from the State, either free or on payment; (2) by purchase or gift from a registered holder; (3) by inheritance; (4) by ten years' occupation. Arazi Mirie.

The registered holder has the right to use the surface for purposes of cultivation.

All minerals belong to the State. Buildings may not be erected on the land without permission of the State. Failure to cultivate for ten years, except for certain causes (such as inundation), entails confiscation.

The registered owner can alienate. He cannot dispose of his interest in the land by will; but it is transmissible by inheritance to (1) descendants in the direct line, (2) father and mother, (3) brothers and sisters, (4) surviving spouse. On failure of heirs within these degrees it escheats to the State. In a mortgage there is no transfer, with right of redemption, as in an English mortgage; the land remains in the possession of the mortgagor charged with the mortgage debt.

Arazi Mirie may be attached as security for the payment of a judgment debt. Trees growing naturally on it pass with it to the purchaser or heir, without being specially mentioned, but not trees grafted or planted by man, which are held by a *Mulk* title independently of the land.

Mulk includes land which has been, with the express or implied consent of the State, built on or planted, together with the buildings, trees, vineyards, or gardens; and includes wild trees which have been grafted. The owner must be registered in the Land

Registry Office. The powers of alienation and mortgage and liability to attachment for debt are the same as with Arazi Mirie, but the range of heirs who may inherit is wider, and extensive powers of testamentary disposition are allowed.

Tithe.

All Arazi Mirie was formerly subject to tithe, but since the British occupation most products (fifty-two articles in all) have been freed; and now only wheat, barley, oats, and vetches pay to the State a tithe, which is one-tenth of the crop in kind. (See page 95).

Vergi
Qimat.

All immovable property is liable to the *Vergi Qimat* tax at the rate of four per thousand per annum of its capital value as assessed by the Land Registry Department.

No general
survey ever
made; want
of boundary
marks.

Effect of
registration.

No complete survey or registration of immovable property has ever been made. Before the promulgation of the Arazi Code in A.D. 1858, titles were granted by *Sipahis* and others holding fiefs of the Crown; but since that time all titles to Arazi Mirie have been granted by the Crown through the Land Registry Department. The earliest State records extant of dealings in land officially recognised date back to 1264 (A.D. 1848); and at different *Yoglamas* ('verifications') made in 1276 (A.D. 1859), 1288, (A.D. 1871), and 1290 (A.D. 1873), a more general registration was attempted, but it was neither complete nor as accurately performed as it should have been.

Very few of the properties in Cyprus are delimited by well-defined boundary marks, and the want of a detailed survey, with plotting of holdings, is much felt in dealings with land. Registration does not confer an indefeasible title.

Area.

The area of the island is 3,584 square miles, and it is computed that of this—

About 700 square miles is delimited State forest.

„ 700 „ is rocky uncultivable land.

„ 400 „ is uncultivated, but capable of cultivation.

„ 1,700 „ is under cultivation and held in about 1,000,000 separate holdings.

Transac-
tions in
L. R. Office.

Very few large estates exist, and the bulk of the land is held by peasant proprietors. Some of the larger estates are worked on the *metayer* system. The adjacent table affords some idea of the extent of the transactions affecting real property carried out in the Land Registry Department during the last three years.

Procedure.

The procedure in dealings with real estate is simple and inexpensive. The fees are properly State dues, leviable, in respect of the tenure of the property, on alienation, devolution by inheritance, &c.

On sale or
mortgage.

(a) *On sale and mortgage*, the seller and the buyer or mortgagor and mortgagee appear before the Land Registry officer and sign a declaration, the one that he sells or mortgages, the other that he buys or accepts the mortgage for a stated consideration;

	1901	1904	1905
Registration of title effected	51,178	59,460	54,755
Mortgages registered	995	1,050	1,117
Affecting properties (lots)	4,541	6,255	5,982
Debt secured	£34,015	£42,565	£45,250
Attachments registered	2,425	3,743	2,595
Affecting properties (lots)	16,595	29,954	21,992
Forced sales of property for recovery of judgment and mortgage debts	1,690	2,035	1,562
Lots sold	9,355	12,056	9,627
Donums of land sold	24,829	28,814	19,652
Buildings sold	256	226	179
Trees sold	35,876	44,315	38,555
Price realised	£26,689	£34,287	£27,205
Searches: certificates issued	2,104	1,779	1,592

and, if there is no attachment of the property and all taxes due thereon have been paid (evidenced by the tax collector's receipt), the transfer is made forthwith in the books of the Land Registry Office, and a new title is issued in the buyer's name, or the certificate of mortgage, with titles attached, is delivered to the mortgagee.

Fees.—On alienation of Mulk—one per cent. of the sale price (or of the registered value, if gratis); on alienation of Arazi Mirie—5 per cent. of the sale price (or of the registered value, if gratis); on mortgaging Mulk—one per thousand of the amount secured; on mortgaging Arazi Mirie one per cent. of the amount secured; on cancellation of a mortgage of Mulk, the same fee as on registration; of Arazi Mirie, free. There is also a registration fee of 6c. piastres for each title or certificate issued.

(b) *On foreclosure of a mortgage* the property may be sold on foreclosure. under the direction of the Land Registry Department on production of an affidavit sworn before the registrar of a district court to the effect that notice to pay has been given to the mortgagor, that he has failed to pay, and that the debt or a portion of it, to be stated, is due and unpaid.

Fees.—For affidavit, *nil*; for issuing and posting notices for sale, 4s.

(c) *A transfer by inheritance or will* is effected on production of the certificate of the Mukhtar and commission of the village or quarter in which the deceased resided, testifying to his death and the heirs left by him, or on production of the will with grant of probate. Transfer may be made to the heirs of their undivided legal shares in the estate, or of their separate shares On transfer to heir or devisee.

under a partition assented to by all the heirs, or made, at their joint request, by an officer of the Land Registry Department.

Fees.—On transfer of Mulk— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the registered value of the property ; on transfer of Arazi Mirie— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the registered value of the property ; together with a registration fee of 6c. piastres for each title issued.

(d) *Attachment of Property* as a security for the debt is effected, free of charge, by the creditor leaving at the Land Registry Office a copy of his judgment, with a memorandum specifying the properties he desires to attach. The effect of an attachment is to charge the property with the payment of the debt due in priority to all debts and obligations not already specifically charged thereon, and the property remains so charged notwithstanding any transfer or devolution by inheritance. Such an attachment remains in force ordinarily for two years, but may be prolonged by order of the Court.

A judgment creditor may further procure registration of his debtor's unregistered property for the purpose of selling it in satisfaction of his debt, all expenses being recoverable as costs in the action.

Intending purchasers or mortgagees, heirs (present or prospective), judgment creditors, and other persons specially authorised by the P.L.R. officer may obtain Search Certificates giving particulars of properties registered, on payment of an initial charge of 1s., and 3c.p. for each parcel of property.

MUNICIPALITIES

There are Municipal Councils or Commissions in the principal towns and villages.

The members of the Councils are elected; the municipal areas, the number of members, the proportion of Christian and Moslem members, the mode of election, and the powers of the Councils, are defined by Ordinance 6 of 1882 and Laws 8 of 1885 and 15 of 1886. They have general superintendence and control, except police supervision, of their town or village, and their powers and duties include the construction and maintenance of streets, drains, lighting, water supply, petroleum stores, slaughter houses, prevention of nuisances, and the like. In certain cases where there is no duly qualified Council the High Commissioner has power to appoint a Commission to exercise and perform the powers and duties of a Council ; and this power has been exercised in several cases.

The revenues of the Councils or Commissions are mainly derived from fees on slaughtering of animals, for weighing and measuring, for storage of inflammable and explosive substances, and for building permits, from market tolls, and from rents of

On attachment to secure judgment debt.

Searches.

municipal properties. There is power to levy rates on property within the municipal limits; but the power has not been exercised. The total revenue and expenditure and debt of the principal municipalities in 1905 were:—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Debt £
Famagusta . . .	557 . . .	566 . . .	15
Kyrenia . . .	417 . . .	408 . . .	Nil
Larnaca . . .	1,524 . . .	1,435 . . .	609
Limasol . . .	2,845 . . .	3,027 . . .	4,176
Nicosia . . .	2,203 . . .	2,216 . . .	429
Paphos (Ktema) . . .	1,240 . . .	1,198 . . .	1,132

OFFICE HOURS

The office hours in most of the Government offices in Nicosia are: 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Post Office—9 to 1, and 2 to 4; on Sundays 9 to 9.30 A.M. only.

The offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company are open as follows:—

On week days—at Larnaca, Limasol and Nicosia, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; and at other stations, 9 A.M. to noon, and 2 to 6 P.M. On Sundays—at Larnaca, Limasol, and Nicosia, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., and at other stations, 10 A.M. to noon, and 3 to 6 P.M. From June to October the Troödos station is open during the same hours as that at Nicosia; and from July to October the Platres station is open during the same hours.

Eastern
Telegraph
Company.

The offices of the Imperial Ottoman Bank are open:—

From Oct. 1 to March 31, 9.30 A.M. to 12, and 2 to 4 P.M.
(At Nicosia, 9 A.M. to 12, and 2.30 to 4 P.M.)

Imperial
Ottoman
Bank.

From April 1 to May 31, 9 A.M. to 12, and 2.30 to 4.30 P.M.

From June 1 to September 30, 8.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M., and 4 to 5 P.M.

The Bank is closed on Saturdays after 12, and also on the following days:—

Sundays.

New Year's Day, Old and New Style.

Epiphany, do.

Good Friday, Western and Orthodox.

Easter Monday, do.

Whit Monday, do.

Christmas Day, Old and New Style.

Boxing Day, do.

First Monday in August, N.S.

His Majesty's Birthday.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1907

General: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, and King's Birthday. For Moslems: Sheker Bairam and Qurban Bairam.

CYPRUS UNDER BRITISH RULE

The population has increased from 180,000 to 237,000. Taxation is certain and evenly adjusted; there are no forced contributions. The Island has been freed of any liability for any portion of the debt of the Ottoman Government, and the people are not bound to military service. Accounts are audited and published. A net reduction on the rates of taxation has been effected to the amount of £22,480 yearly. The net taxation per head is now 16s. 6c.p. Compare with this:—

Great Britain	£3 13 0	France	£4 0 0
Germany . . .	2 0 0	Spain	2 0 0
Italy	2 4 0	Egypt	1 5 0
Greece	1 17 0	Servia	1 3 0

and out of the 16s. 6c.p. raised, 11s. 3c.p. are spent in the Island, as against 2s. 4c.p. under the previous administration. On the other hand the financial history of Cyprus has been summed up as follows:—

Revenue to March 31, 1906	£5,141,883
Expenditure (exclusive of Tribute)	3,423,941
Paid on account of Tribute	2,564,145

The currency is fixed, and a sufficiency of silver and copper coin replaces the depreciated Turkish paper.

The net surplus of imports over exports of gold coin for 27 years may be reckoned at least at £300,000.

The titles to land are less ambiguous, and more valued. 'A new law abrogates the old and cumbrous system, with its constant friction and irritating domiciliary supervision, under which the tax on wines and spirits was collected, and places the tax on exports. The tariff is exceedingly moderate, the charge being on wines at the rate of 8 paras, and on spirits 20 paras per liquid gallon. Vinegar also is liable to an export duty of 5 paras per gallon. There is no tax on wines or spirits consumed in the island, and the moderate export duty levied offers no impediment to the natural development of the industry.

'Before the British occupation there was a sinking country, with increasing burdens, extra taxation and forced contributions, with no hope of improvement. Neither lives nor properties were

safe. Justice was a matter of influence or money. The generation which suffered these things is passing away, and the evils of that time are forgotten, while they are unknown to the rising generation.

'The vote in 1905-6 for public works was £20,944; that for education £4,500, and the medical vote for hospitals, medical assistance and dispensaries £6,930, making an annual total for these three objects of £34,011. Not a para was devoted to these services before 1878, while the amount spent in the Island for any useful purpose, except for the collection of taxes, the administration of the law, and the local troops, was certainly under £1,000 in any year. The taxes, too, were collected on every transaction and article, and harassed every industry.

'There can be no comparison between such conditions and the condition where every man's rights are scrupulously guarded, where women are safe, where justice is incorruptible and administered without fear or favour. The Courts, composed of a Turkish Judge and a Greek Judge, with an English barrister as President, are now open to all, and administer an even justice which all acknowledge.' Before 1878 the local Courts refused to admit Christian evidence in cases in which Mussulmans were concerned: appeals lay to those of Rhodes and Constantinople. The delay and expense were intolerable, but, even were judgment obtained, its execution was often defeated by the venality of the local executive, or foreign interference.

In 1881 (the earliest statistics available) there were for Moslems 41 State-aided and 30 private schools; for Orthodox Christians 9 and 90, providing respectively for 1,869 and 4,907 children of both sexes; the Government grant for both being £1,429, and the total expenditure £3,700. Compare with this sorry show the figures given on page 76: 26,170 children in 507 schools, a Government grant of £3,900, and a total expenditure of £18,640, with certificated masters, new or improved school-buildings, and systematic inspection.

An excellent police force protects life and property throughout the Island.

Prisons, which were meaner and fouler than an English dog-kennel, have been replaced by buildings which need not fear comparison with the best of their kind in Europe.

'The Island was being rendered unproductive by the wholesale destruction of all forest growth. It was not only that the trees were cut down to supply the wants of the people, but there was ruthless waste. At the occupation steps were immediately taken to preserve what was left of the forests, and to encourage the natural re-afforestation of the highlands and mountain slopes.'

The larger towns enjoy the new life of Municipal Government: their amenity has been enhanced by cleaner and better-

lighted streets, by public walks and gardens, by better houses and more trees.

In 1878 there was no Post Office in the island. In 1905, 46 offices delivered 1,078,000 letters, cards, newspapers, books, &c., and over 13,000 parcels, while 180 villages are served by rural mail messengers. A weekly steam service carries passengers and mails from and to Egypt. Every district centre is connected by telegraph, and the island with Egypt by cable.

In 1878 there was not a single printing press: the Island now supports twelve newspapers, and registers the issue of 332 books and pamphlets.

Old insanitary graveyards have been closed, and new cemeteries provided at a suitable distance from human habitations.

The plague of locusts has been combated so successfully that, though the insects may still be found in the rocky, barren, and uncultivated parts of the Island, the damage they can do is inappreciable.

A model and experimental farm has been established near Nicosia, where Cypriots will see their familiar crops produced by the modern system of farming, and by the use of fertilisers and improved implements. The 'Cyprus Journal' explains these improvements to the public.

The villagers are no longer afraid to allow signs of their increasing prosperity to be seen. There remains hardly a village in the Island which has not during the last twenty-five years repaired, enlarged, or rebuilt its church or mosque.

A far larger number of posts, with regular pay and promotion by merit, many of them pensionable, has been found for aspirants to the public service.

'The standard of comfort has greatly increased, and the articles imported show that this standard is rising. The Island has been under the government of many of the great empires of ancient history, but it was not until it came under the British administration that any system of roads was established.' Indeed, in 1878 there was not one metalled road. That between Larnaca and Nicosia had been traced, but was greatly neglected. The rest were bridle paths, some of which were also used by bullock carts. Over £250,000 have been expended for this object, and Cyprus has now 700 miles of main roads, with bridges, and country roads throughout the Island. 'The public buildings and institutions have all either been rebuilt or are being rebuilt. A Central Hospital at Nicosia is maintained entirely from Government funds, and a grant is made to five other hospitals, besides providing the medical officers and drugs. The accommodation for lepers has been made one of the most satisfactory institutions to be found in any country.' Lunatics are properly segregated and tended. 'Gardens have been established for the propagation of useful trees and seeds, which

are being largely taken advantage of. A Department of Agriculture has been created under a scientific director, with an analytical chemist, who advises the agriculturists, and who has done much useful work in instructing the cultivators in improved methods of agriculture, and in coping with the various plant diseases. There is also a professional veterinary officer and assistant. Attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle, and donkeys. £32,000 have been expended on piers, quays, and harbours. Owing to the initiative of Mr. Chamberlain, the Imperial Parliament has sanctioned a loan of £315,000 for irrigation, and a harbour and railway loan. The ancient harbour at Famagusta has been dredged and reconstructed. A Government Savings Bank has been opened. 'The time has now come when Cyprus, with its settled government and organised administration, its good climate and many advantages, could be greatly developed if it can obtain the capital it requires. Agriculture, the vine industry, mining, various branches of trade, and especially a distributing trade, all require capital, which can be safely and remuneratively employed in the Island. An independent observer, Sir R. Hamilton Lang, lately the head of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, who resided in Cyprus, and knew it well before the occupation, thus writes in "Blackwood's Magazine" for August 1902:—In Cyprus "honest administration has supplanted a corrupt régime. Financial order has taken the place of oppressive exactions. Liberty of the subject has dispelled the miasma of fanatical suspicion. Civilly, financially, and morally, the position of the people has been raised."

Much, then, has been done; and let the Cypriot people only second with single-heartedness and goodwill the efforts of their rulers, the Island will become what its first High Commissioner promised it should be—the Garden of the East.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Rates of Postage—

(1) INLAND:

	<i>Cyp.</i> Rates of postage: inland.
Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{3}$
Postcards	$\frac{1}{4}$
„ reply	$\frac{1}{4}$
Newspapers, printed matter and books, per 2 oz. .	$\frac{1}{4}$
Parcel not exceeding 3 lbs.	3
„ over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs.	6
„ „ 7 „ „ 11 „	9

Foreign.

(2) FOREIGN :

c.p.

Letters to places which have adopted the Imperial penny postage (<i>i.e.</i> the United Kingdom, Egypt and the Soudan, and nearly all British Colonies and Possessions), per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$
Letters to other places, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2
Printed papers, books and photographs, per 2 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial papers, per 2 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
(With minimum of 2c.p.)	
Patterns or samples, per 2 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
(With minimum of 1c.p.)	
Postcard	1
Reply postcard	2
Postcards of private manufacture, authorised by Government, are allowed.	

Parcels :

(a) To United Kingdom, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Beirut—

3 lbs.	1s.
7 „	2s.
11 „	3s.

(b) To Egypt—

s. c.p.

3 lbs.	1 1
7 „	1 4
11 „	1 8

(c) To other countries, may be sent up to 11 lbs., at varying rates.

Size and weight of parcels, &c.

Maximum Weight and Size allowed :

Parcels, weight	11 lbs.
„ length	3½ ft.
„ girth + length	6 „
Packet of newspapers, or commercial or printed papers	5 lbs.
Packet of patterns, weight 12 ozs., length 12 ins., width 8 ins., depth 4 ins.	

Express delivery of parcels for United Kingdom and Egypt, fee 2c.p.

Money orders.

Money Orders are issued at the six principal post offices (and at Troödos during the summer), at the following rates:—

INLAND, to any other of the said offices and Morphou—	c.p.
For not more than £2	2
For above £2, but not more than £4	3
„ £4, „ „ „ £6	4
„ £6, „ „ „ £8	5
„ £8, „ „ „ £10	6

FOREIGN, to the United Kingdom and most other civilized countries— *c.p.*

For not more than £2 4½

For above £2, and not more than £6 1s.

„ £6, „ „ £10 1s. 4½

British *Postal Orders* are issued and paid in Cyprus at the Post Offices at Larnaca, Nicosia, Limasol, Troödos, Famagusta, Paphos, Platres and the principal villages. These orders are encashed by the tax-collectors in all villages.

<i>Registration of Letters</i>	<i>c.p.</i> 2	Registration of letters.
<i>Acknowledgment of Delivery</i>	2	

<i>Insurance of Foreign Letters</i> up to £12	4
For each additional £12 or part thereof	2
(Limit of insurance, £120)	

<i>Insurance of parcels</i> (only between United Kingdom and Cyprus)—		Parcels : insurance.
For not more than £12	4	
For above £12, but not more than £24	6	
„ £24, „ „ £36	8	
„ £36, „ „ £48	1s. 1	
„ £48, „ „ £50	1s. 2	

Compensation for parcels lost or damaged in transit (only between Cyprus, England, and Egypt) may be given up to £1. *Compensation.*

Free Delivery of a Parcel in the United Kingdom and Egypt may be arranged for by the sender on the payment of 4½ *c.p.* *Free delivery in U.K.*

The local post serves the six towns, the summer camp at Troödos, and 180 villages. *Local post.*

According to present (1905) arrangements—

English Mails for Cyprus leave London on Friday evening, and go from Brindisi to Port Said by P. and O. Indian mail; from Port Said they come by steamer, arriving on Thursday. *Foreign mails.*

Cyprus Mails for England leave on Friday, and go by Port Said and Brindisi, arriving in London on the following Friday.

Mails from and to Constantinople and the Syrian Coast go by various ships at irregular intervals.

Mails from and to Athens go *viâ* Port Said.

Postage-stamps issued by the Cyprus Post Office—*c.p.* ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 45. Postcards—single and reply—¼, ½, 1, 2. Wrappers—¼, ½, 1. Registered envelopes—three sizes—2*c.p.* each. *Postage-stamps.*

POSTAGE-STAMPS OF CYPRUS : 1878-1905

1880. Stamps of Great Britain overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

$\frac{1}{2}d.$ rose	.	.	.	4d. (plate 16) pale green
1d. red	.	.	.	6d. („ 16) grey
$2\frac{1}{2}d.$ lilac-rose	.	.	.	1s. („ 13) green

1881. The 1d. surcharged in black.

Halfpenny	.	.	.	18 mm.
„	.	.	.	16 or $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
„	.	.	.	13 mm.

30 paras on 1d. red.

Errors: $\frac{1}{2}d.$ surcharged twice, 3 times, 4 times.

‘80’ paras on 1d. (plate 216).

Double surcharge, one inverted, 30 paras on 1d.

Plate Numbers: $\frac{1}{2}d.$ 12, 15, 19.

1d. 174, 181, 184, 193, 196, 201, 205, 208, 215, 216,
217, 218, 220.

$2\frac{1}{2}d.$ 14, 15.

Halfpenny, 16 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 201, 216, 218.

18 mm. long, 174, 181, 201, 205, 208, 215, 216,
217, 218, 220.

13 mm. long, 201, 205, 215, 217, 218.

Errors: Double surcharge, 205, 215.

Triple surcharge, 205, 215, 217, 218.

30 paras on 1d., 201, 216, 217, 220. *Errors*, 216, 220.

1881. (Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.)
Watermark, Crown CC.

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre	.	.	.	emerald green
1 „	.	.	.	carmine
2 „	.	.	.	blue
4 „	.	.	.	pale olive green
6 „	.	.	.	grey-black

Surcharges, $\frac{11}{2}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre (3 kinds): 30 paras on
1 piastre.

1882-86. Watermark, Crown CA.

Surcharged in black, $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre dull green (3 kinds)

Die I.	(Unsurcharged),	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	emerald green
		$\frac{1}{2}$ „	dull green
		1 „	carmine
		2 „	ultramarine
		4 „	pale olive green
		6 „	grey-black
		12 „	brown-orange
		30 paras	pale lilac

Die II.	$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre	dull green
	1 „	carmine
	2 „	ultramarine
	4 „	olive-green
	6 „	grey-black
	12 „	brown-green
	30 paras	mauve

1894-96. Same watermark. (The name and value in the second colour):—

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre	.	.	.	green and carmine
1 „	.	.	.	carmine and ultramarine
2 „	.	.	.	blue and chocolate
4 „	.	.	.	sage-green and marone
6 „	.	.	.	grey-black and green
9 „	.	.	.	brown and carmine
12 „	.	.	.	brown-orange and black
18 „	.	.	.	slate and brown
45 „	.	.	.	purple and ultramarine
30 paras	.	.	.	violet and green

1903. King's head, Watermark, CA.

30 paras	.	.	.	violet and green
$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre	.	.	.	green and carmine
1 „	.	.	.	carmine and ultramarine
2 „	.	.	.	blue and chocolate
4 „	.	.	.	sage-green and marone
6 „	.	.	.	grey-black and green
9 „	.	.	.	brown and carmine
12 „	.	.	.	brown-orange and black
18 „	.	.	.	slate and brown
45 „	.	.	.	purple and ultramarine

1904. Watermark, multiple Crown, CA

30 paras, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 45 piastres.
Colours as above.

1906. Watermark, multiple Crown, CA, 10 paras, yellow and green.

TELEGRAPHS ¹

There are only two telegraph lines working in Cyprus—those of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, and of the Ottoman Telegraph Administration. There are no public telephones. The Eastern Telegraph Company's Cable goes from Cyprus to Alexandria; and its land lines connect the six principal towns and also the Troödos Government quarters.

¹ Differences of Telegraphic Time between Greenwich Mean Time and Larnaca, East Long. (to be added to Greenwich Time), 2 h. 14 m.

1. EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY : Superintendent in Cyprus,
M. A. PAGE.

(a) Inland.—Receiving and transmitting offices at Nicosia, Larnaca, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Limasol and Paphos, and (during summer only) Platres and Troödos; rate 1*s.* 9*d.* for first 20 words, and 10½*d.* for every additional 10 words. Government telegrams, half-rates.

(b) Foreign.—Rate per word to—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Aden	1	7
Alexandria	0	9
Australia	3	5
Austria-Hungary	1	0
Belgium	1	0
British Guiana	8	0
Canada	2	3
Cape Colony or Natal	3	6
Ceylon	2	0
Crete	0	9
Egypt	0	9
France	1	0
Germany	1	0
Gibraltar	1	0
Great Britain and Ireland	1	0
Greece	1	0
Hong Kong or Shanghai	4	5
India	1	11
Italy	1	0
Malta	1	0
Natal	3	6
New York	2	2
New Zealand	3	9
Persia	1	11
Rhodes	1	0
Russia in Europe	1	0
Spain	1	0
Switzerland	1	0
Turkey in Asia	1	
Turkey in Europe	1	0
United States	2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to	2 6

2. OTTOMAN TELEGRAPH—

(a) Inland.—Receiving and transmitting stations at Nicosia, Larnaca, and Hagios Theodoros; rate, 8¼*c.p.* for first 20 words, and 6*d.* for every additional 10 words.

(b) Foreign.—(Not working: cable broken.)

SHIPPING LINES WHOSE STEAMERS CALL AT CYPRUS

Austrian Lloyd.—Head office, Trieste. Agent in Cyprus, Spyro Araouzo, Limasol. A steamer comes once a fortnight from Trieste, *viâ* Brindisi, Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut, calling at Larnaca every other Wednesday (beginning January 23, 1907), and going on to Beirut, Alexandria, and Trieste. Another steamer comes fortnightly from Beirut, calling at Cyprus every other Friday (beginning January 11), and going on to Alexandria and Trieste. Fares from Cyprus to Port Said, £8 5s. and £5 15s.; to Alexandria, £9 18s. and £6 18s.; to Beirut, £4 18s. and £3 8s.; to Constantinople, £11 4s. and £7 15s.; to Trieste, £19 and £13.

Steamers
calling at
Cyprus.

Moss-Ellerman Line (Head Office, Liverpool. Agent in Cyprus, A. L. Mantovani, Larnaca), which has absorbed (among other companies) Bell's Asia Minor, runs a weekly steamer between Egypt and Cyprus direct. Fares to Port Said, £1 10s.; to Alexandria, £2 10s., no discount.

The Limasol S.S. Co. (registered April 12, 1905, with a capital of £22,000 in £2 shares) has bought three vessels, the 'Kypros,' of 900 tons; the 'Salamis,' of 995 tons; and the 'Levcosia,' of 680 tons, which run (under the Greek flag) between Cyprus and Egypt. The company is bound by a contract, under which it receives from the Island Government a yearly subsidy of £4,750, to convey for three years from October 15, 1906, the weekly mails from and to Egypt and Cyprus at a speed of not less than ten knots per hour.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.—Head office, Marseille. Agent in Cyprus, Célestin Béraud, Larnaca. A steamer from Marseille, Naples, Piræus, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Beirut calls at Larnaca once a month on Wednesday at 6 A.M., and leaves the same evening for Messina, Alexandretta, Latakia, Tripoli, and Beirut, or Samos, Smyrna, Constantinople, Smyrna, Piræus, Marseille. Another steamer from Marseille, Naples, Piræus, Constantinople, Smyrna and Beirut (*viâ* Caramanian ports) calls at Larnaca once a week on Monday, and leaves the same day for Beirut, Caifa, Jaffa, Beirut, Rhodes, Smyrna, Constantinople, Smyrna, Piræus, Marseille.

Navigazione Generale Italiana (Florio-Rubattino).—Head office, Rome. Agents in Cyprus, G. and F. Cirilli. A steamer from Genoa, Alexandria, and Beirut calls at Larnaca every alternate Saturday in each month.

Khedivial Mail.—Head office, Alexandria. Agent in Cyprus, G. P. Mavroidi, Larnaca. A steamer of this line calls at Larnaca every alternate Friday, on its way to Beirut, Jaffa, and Port Said.

Prince Line.—Head office, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Agent in Cyprus, Z. D. Pierides, Larnaca. The largest shipments of caroubs and grain to the United Kingdom are carried by these steamers, which call occasionally at Cyprus.

Deutsche Levante Linie.—Head office, Hamburg. Agent in Cyprus, A. Mantovani, Larnaca. A steamer of this line, coming from Alexandria, calls at Larnaca occasionally.

DISCOUNTS

Discounts. The following discounts are allowed to Cyprus officials and their families travelling to and from Cyprus. (See 'Gazette,' p. 5912):—

Austrian Lloyd, 15 per cent., plus 10 per cent. on return tickets.

Messageries Maritimes and Navigazione Generale Italiana, 15 per cent. on certain lines (see notice).

20 per cent., plus 10 per cent. on return tickets.

Khedivial, 30 per cent., to officials only.

Coast-lights.

COAST-LIGHTS (WHITE)

Paphos, fixed, 17 miles.

Cape Gata, fixed and flashing, 2 min., 15 miles.

Cape Kiti, fixed, 8 miles.

Cape Greco, flashing, $\frac{1}{2}$ min., 13 miles.

Famagusta, fixed, 10 miles, showing red over the reef and white beyond.

„ one, fixed, 8 miles, on S.E. bastion.

Harbour-lights.

HARBOUR-LIGHTS (RED)

Larnaca, fixed, 6 miles.

Famagusta „ 8 „

Kyrenia „ 8 „

Limasol „ 5 „

Famagusta, two, 5 miles, on each of the spurs at the entrance to the inner harbour.

LLOYD'S AGENTS

Lloyd's agents.

Z. D. Pierides, Larnaca.

TRANSPORT

Ordinary charges for carriages and for riding or baggage mules are:—

	Carriage	Mule
Nicosia to—		
Astromeriti	20s.	4s.
Evrykhou	25s.	4s.
Famagusta	20s.	5s.
Galata	30s.	5s.
Kyrenia	16s.	3s.
Larnaca	10s.	3s.
Limasol	30s.	8s.
Peristerona	15s.	3s.
Troödos	50s.	5s.
Larnaca to—		
Famagusta	15s.	4s.
Limasol	20s.	7s.
Limasol to—		
Paphos	28s.	7s.
Platres	25s.	6s.

The usual charge for mules when hired for a journey of several days is 2s. per mule per day, the muleteer accompanying and taking care of and feeding the mules without extra charge.

A Cypriot mule's equipment—*δισάκιον* (*heybe*), *σακκί* (*ov*), *ταγάρι*, *σκέλες* (stirrups), *κωλάνι* (strap). The *sakki* has a quilt (*paploma*) inside it, and is laid on the back of the animal. Then the *tagari*, in whose bag is a pillow: then the *disakion*, which is bound round with the *kolani*.

The charge for a carriage for several days is 8s. to 10s. a day, driver included.

Camels are employed in many parts of the Island for transport of goods; and, as the roads have improved, the use of carts drawn by bullocks, horses, or mules, is extending.

Average load for camel, 160 to 180 okes: for mule, 100 to 120; for cart, 800. (5 okes = 1 stone.)

The construction of a single line of railway of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge from Famagusta through Nicosia (36 miles) towards Caravostasi, (34 miles further) at a cost of about £140,000, began in April 1904. The section to Nicosia was opened October 21, 1905. There are nine stations, and two trains run daily each way. Passenger fares per mile, first class, 60 paras (2d.); second, 30 paras; third, 20 paras. General Manager, Famagusta, G. A. Day.

A survey was made in 1899 by Lieut. Pritchard, R.E., for a line from Nicosia to Larnaca, the cost of which he estimated at £47,000.

A tramway, about 4 miles in length, connects the gypsum quarries near Aradippou with the three factories in Larnaca.

RULE OF THE ROAD

Every person driving any vehicle (which term includes a bicycle or tricycle), or driving or riding or leading any animal, (a) when he meets or is being overtaken and passed by any other vehicle or animal must keep his own to the left; and (b) when he overtakes and passes any other vehicle or animal must keep his own to the right—under a penalty of 10s. ; except in case of actual necessity or for other sufficient reason. (Law 9 of 1899.)

DISTANCES IN ENGLISH MILES

- FAMAGUSTA to H. Sergios, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Enkomi, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Kouklia, 14 by the public road; Levkoniko, $23\frac{1}{2}$ or, by V. R., $16\frac{1}{2}$; Salamis, 5; Trikomo, $13\frac{1}{4}$; Vatili, 20.
- KYRENIA to H. Ambrosios, 24; Agios Epiktetos, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Akanthou, 38; Bellapais, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Cape Andreas, 100; Kazaphani, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Kormakiti, 19; Lapithos, 9; Yialousa, 78.
- LARNACA to Alethriko, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Aradippou, 4; Choirokoitia, 21; Famagusta, 31 by main road; Kalavaso, $25\frac{1}{4}$; Kophino, $16\frac{3}{4}$; Levkara, 24; Limasol, 43; Mari River Bridge (*via* Zygi), $24\frac{1}{2}$; Ora, 34; Zygi, 22.
- LIMASOL to H. Ambrosios, 18; Anoyira, 25; Colossi, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Deme, 41; Episkopi, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Erimi Bridge, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Kilani, 27; Kouklia, 37; Ktema, 47; Lako Franco, $30\frac{1}{2}$; Mandria, 28; Omodos, 26; Pano Platres, 31; Paphos, $48\frac{1}{2}$; Parama, 19; Perapedi, 25; Pissouri, $25\frac{1}{2}$; Polemidia Camp, 3; Siliko Bridge, $19\frac{1}{2}$; Troödos (Government Cottage), $34\frac{1}{2}$.
- NICOSIA to H. Dometios, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Agirda, $10\frac{1}{4}$; Akanthou, 37; Akacha, $13\frac{1}{2}$; Alambra, $13\frac{1}{4}$; Asha, 14; Askas, 34; Astromeriti, 20; Athalassa, 3; Athienou, 13; Choirokoitia, $30\frac{1}{2}$; Dali, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Devtera, $8\frac{1}{4}$; Dikomo, $7\frac{1}{4}$; Evrykhon, 35; Famagusta, 37; Galata, 39; Goshi, 17; Kakopetrea, $39\frac{1}{2}$; Kokkino Trimithi, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Kophino, 26; Korno, 18; Kouklia (Famagusta District), $23\frac{3}{4}$; Kontrapha, $26\frac{1}{2}$; Kykkou Monastery, 53; Ktema, 101; Kyrenia, 16; Kythrea, 8; Lachia, 5; Larnaca, $25\frac{1}{2}$; Levka, 35; Levkara, 34; Levkoniko, $23\frac{1}{2}$; Limasol, 54; Livadia, 40; Machaira Monastery, 20; Mari, 35; Mia Melia, 4; Moni, 44; Morphou, 25; Nesou, 11; Olympia (Lymbia), $15\frac{1}{2}$; Paphos, 102; Peristerona, 17; Pyroi, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Rizo Carpas, $73\frac{3}{4}$; Troödos (Government Cottage), 54; Varosia, 38; Vatili, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Zodia, $22\frac{1}{2}$.
- PAPHOS to H. Nicolas, 25; Kelokethara, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Khrysokhou, 20; Kritou Terra, 16; Pano Platres, 30; Poli, *via* Stroumpe, 24.

KOPHINO to Levkara, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Choirokoitia to Ora, 13; Erimi Bridge to H. Ambrosios, $10\frac{1}{2}$; H. Ambrosios to Kissoussa Bridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Kissoussa Bridge to Omodos, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Kythrea to Trikomo, 25; Peristerona to Levka, 16; Peristerona to Morphou, 8.

Public roads open on March 31, 1904 (constructed since 1878): Nicosia to Larnaca, 25·55; Nicosia to Limasol, 54·14; Nicosia to Varosia, 38·14; Nicosia to Kyrenia, 16·25; Nicosia to Morphou, 23·75; Nicosia and Devtera and Klerou, 18; Nicosia to Rizo Carpas, 73·78; Leonarisso to Rizo Carpas, 18·31; Marathovouno branch, 2·50; Patriki branch, 7·5; Larnaca to Kophino, 15·09; Larnaca to Levkoniko, 26·15; Famagusta to Tricomo, 13·25; Tricomo to Boghaz, 3·50; Limasol to Troödos, 35·68; Limasol to Ktema, 46·77; Ktema to Paphos Port, 1·73; Ktema and Tsada and Streoumbi and Polis, 26; Polis and Pomos and Karavastasi, 37; Karavastasi to Morphou, 11·50; Morphou and Myrtou and Lapithos and Kyrenia, 32·25; Karavastasi and Levka and Katokoutrapha, 11·50; Astromeriti and Karbouna and Troödos, 35; Karbouna to Trimiklini, 13·22; Choirokoitia to Ora, 13; Erimi to H. Ambrosios, 10·50; H. Ambrosios to Kissoussa, 3·50; Kissoussa to Omodos, 4·50; Omodos to Mandria, 3·57; H. Ambrosios to Vouni, 4; other 'Wine roads' (Arsos, Pakhna, Pano Kibides, Potamiou, Vasa), 9·25; Kophinou to Levkara, 6·50; Kato Levkara to Levkara, 1; Kato to Levkara Drys, 3·75; Mari to Zygi, 2·33; Larnaca to Salt Lake and Boulevard, 2·20; Dali (Military), 7·25; Platres to Phini, 2·50; Kyrenia to North Coast, 5; Dicomio loop, 9·25; round Nicosia, 13·22; Aglanja to Athalassa Chiftlik, 2·90.

The Roman roads are represented on the *Tabula Peutingeriana* by a line encircling the island from Paphos to old Paphos, Curion, Amathus, Citium, Salamis, Chytroi, Cerinia, Lapethos, Soloi, and Paphos: while a cross-road from Soloi leads through Tamassus and Tremithus to Citium.

TAXES, DUTIES, ETC.

One-tenth is taken of the produce of the land of wheat, barley, Tithes, oats, and vetches, measured on the threshing-floors and delivered in kind at the Government granaries; transport beyond 3 miles being paid by Government. Caroubs are weighed on export, and the tithe is taken in money from exporters at the Custom House, according to the rate fixed by Law 4 of 1900—viz. 9*c.p.* per cantar on export from the districts of Nicosia, Larnaca, and

Limasol, and 8*c.p.* per cantar on export from the other districts. There are no other tithes at present; but dues in lieu of tithes are paid under Law 22 of 1899 on exportation of certain things, as follows —

	<i>c.p.</i>
Aniseed, per 100 okes	33
Cotton „	55
Linseed „	18
Mavrokokko „	7
Raisins „	10
Silk cocoons, per oke	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ wound „	18
„ manufactured by other than hand looms.	18
Stone quarried on State lands, per cubic yard	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gypsum per ton	3
Lime „	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Terra Umbra „	3.4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sheep tax.
Goat tax.
Pig tax.

There is a tax of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *c.p.* (5*d.*) yearly on every sheep, and 5*c.p.* (6 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.*) yearly on every goat, one year old and upwards; and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *c.p.* (6*d.*) yearly on every pig over three months old.

Vergi.¹

Vergi Qimat is a yearly tax of 4 per 1,000 on the capital value of immovable property; *Vergi Irad* and *Temettu* (taxes on rent and income), as well as the military exemption tax (*Bedel askeri*), were abolished in May 1906.

Locust tax.

To provide money for the destruction of locusts there may be levied:—

A.—On all titheable produce, 1 per cent. on the value (besides the ordinary tithe).

B.—On all houses, shops and other buildings, the vergi of which is charged on their estimated value (*Vergi Qimat*), 1 per 1,000 on the estimated value, yearly.

C.—On every annuity, pension, or stipend payable out of the public revenue of the Island, yearly, 1 per cent. on all incomes amounting to £200.

D.—On every sheep and goat, yearly, 15 paras.

Licences:—

Licences.

To kill and sell game and carry a gun, 10*s.* a year.

„ shoot moultons, 10*s.* a head.

„ practise medicine, 500*c.p.* (£4 3*s.* 4*d.*).

„ sell tobacco by retail—

Tumbeki, 30 per cent. of rental or value of premises.

Other tobacco, £1 a year.

For hawker, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ T. liras.

¹ *Vergi*, literally 'gift,' applied ironically to taxes. *Qimat*= 'value'; *Matie* is another word for vergi.

To sell intoxicating liquor by retail—

For every hotel, club, restaurant, or other place used for sale of intoxicating liquor by retail, an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value, at the rate of 50 per cent.; but so that the licence for an hotel is not to exceed £10, for any club £5, and the licence for any other premises is not to exceed £20, and the lowest charge in Nicosia, Larnaca, Limasol, Varosia, and Famagusta is £4, and in any other place £1 10s. per annum.

For persons selling by retail in a tent or booth or in the open air, 2s. per day.

Duty on every still, £5 to £10 per annum according to Still's capacity.

Excise duty on—Beer, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (with deduction of 20 per cent. from duty to cover waste). Excise.

Wines and Spirits exported from Cyprus:—

Upon all spirits, 8 paras per (liquid) gallon.

Upon all wine, 20 paras " "

Upon all vinegar, 5 paras " "

Tobacco leaf, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per oke, payable on transfer of leaf from grower to wholesale dealer.

Tobacco manufactured in Cyprus (in addition to import or transport duty) 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per oke.

Cigars (each $\frac{1}{2}$ oke to consist of not less than 100 cigars), 1s. 6c.p. per 100 cigars (discount of 10 per cent. allowed to manufacturer delivering cigars for consumption).

The duty is not levied on tobacco manufactured for exportation and exported within three months of date of manufacture.

Fee on application to be examined by the Legal Board, £5; on enrolment of advocate, £10; on admission to practise for a year, under s. 8 of the Advocates Law, £2. 2s. Examination, admission, and enrolment of advocates.

Fee on examination as Medical Practitioner of 2nd class, £2; do. in any branch of surgery or medicine, £1. Examination in medicine, &c.

Fee for registration as chemist and druggist, £1. Registration as chemist and druggist.

The following fees may be found detailed in the Cyprus Blue Book, 1905-6:—Court fees, pp. 27-31, 48; Sheri Court fees, 31, 32; Land Registry fees, 32-35, 46; Shipping dues, 11; Quarantine dues, 21; Wharfage dues and pier rates, 14-20; Fees under the Wrecks Law, 34; Boat and boatmen's licences, 27; Forest dues, 36; Stamp duties, 35. A stamp of 2c.p. is required on every petition; 1c.p. on every cheque; and 1c.p. on every receipt for £1 or upwards—except cheques and receipts given on behalf of the Government of Cyprus and receipts given by any officer, soldier, or sailor of His Majesty's land or sea forces for money paid to him out of the British Exchequer. Court, Land Registry, Shipping, Forest, &c., fees.

Stamp duties.

Import
duties.

The following Customs duties are levied on goods imported into Cyprus :—

SPECIFIC DUTIES

Specific.

SCHEDULE I. TO LAW XXII. OF 1899

		£	s.	c.p.
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives, viz:—				
Guns and pistols not exceeding in value £2, the barrel		0	10	0
Guns and pistols exceeding in value £2 but not exceeding in value £4 each		1	0	0
Shot the oke		0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gunpowder „		0	0	8
Blasting powder, blasting compound, dynamite, gun-cotton and fuze „		0	0	6
Bacon and ham „		0	0	2
Beans and peas of all kinds, roasted or otherwise per 100 okes		0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer, ale, porter, and all other malt liquors in wood the gallon		0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer, ale, porter, and all other malt liquors in bottle, the dozen reputed quart bottles, and so in proportion		0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Biscuits :—				
In bulk the oke		0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
In tins the reputed lb.		0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Botargo the oke		0	0	4
Butter, including butterine or any substance imported for mixing with or for use as butter, but excluding butter in tins the oke		0	0	1
Candles „		0	0	1
Cards, playing the dozen packs		0	1	0
Caviar :—				
Black the oke		0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Red (tarama) the 100 okes		0	4	4
Cement, known as Portland, the barrel of 150 okes and so in proportion		0	1	0
Cement, other the barrel of 150 okes		0	0	6
Cheese :—				
Kachkaval, touloum, and other similar qualities, the oke		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Other, that is to say, Gruyère, Dutch, Cheddar, Cheshire, Stilton, Gorgonzola, Parmesan, Roquefort, Brie, &c., and their imitations . the oke		0	0	1 $\frac{5}{16}$
Cocoa, chocolate, chicory, coffee, roast or ground „		0	0	2
Coffee, raw the 100 okes		0	16	0
Copper sheets, bottoms, bars and nails . „		0	12	0
Copper-ware (pans, &c.) the 100 okes		1	0	0
Cordage, rope and twine the oke		0	0	1

		£	s.	c.p.
Rice	the ton	0	17	0
Sal-ammoniac	the 100 okes	0	7	0
Salt, refined, for table use	the oke	0	0	2
Salt, used in packing	"	0	0	1
Salt, rock	"	0	0	1
Saltpetre	"	0	0	1
Silk thread	"	0	3	0
Soap, perfumed and toilet	"	0	0	1½
" other	"	0	0	1
Spices, viz.:—				
Cassia lignea	"	0	0	0½
Cloves	"	0	0	0¾
Ginger, whole	"	0	0	0¾
Pepper, whole	"	0	0	0¾
Pimento	"	0	0	0¾
Not otherwise specified.	"	0	0	0½
Spirits of all sorts, spirituous compounds, liqueurs, and cordials	the gallon	0	6	0
Spirits imported into the island of Cyprus mixed with any ingredient, and although thereby coming under some other designation, shall nevertheless be deemed to be spirits, and be subject to duty as such.				
Starch	the 100 okes	0	4	4
Steel	"	0	3	1
Sugar, crushed, common quality	"	0	7	7
" other	"	0	8	2
Tea	the oke	0	0	3
Tiles	the thousand	0	5	5
Tin bars and ingots	the 100 okes	1	0	0
Tin plates	"	0	3	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured (except tumbeki)	the oke	0	0	4½
" " known as tumbeki or Persian tobacco	the oke	0	2	0
Tobacco, manufactured (not including cigars, cigarettes, and snuff)	the oke	0	4	3
Tobacco, manufactured, cigars	the hundred	0	2	4½
" " cigarettes	the oke	0	5	0
" " snuff	"	0	5	0
Valonia	cantar	0	0	3
Wax, viz.:—				
Beeswax	the 100 okes	1	0	0
Waste of beeswax	"	0	2	4½
Paraffin	"	7	0	0
Wines in bottle:—				
Sparkling	the gallon	0	4	0
All other wines in bottle	"	0	3	0
Wines in wood	"	0	1	4½

Woollen yarn and threads	the oke	£	s.	cp.
Zinc	the 100 okes	0	0	6
		0	5	0

AD VALOREM DUTIES. SCHEDULE II.

<i>Articles</i>	For every £100 value
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives:—	£
Guns and pistols exceeding in value £4	25
Side arms, gun stocks and gun locks	25
Cartridges, cartridge cases, percussion caps and fireworks	20
Brass manufactures	10
Carriages	10
Cigarette paper, cut or uncut	10
Cotton yarn or thread not specified in Schedule I.	10
Cotton manufactures not specified in Schedule I.	10
Earthenware and china	10
Furniture	10
Glass manufactures not specified in Schedule I.	10
Haberdashery and millinery	10
Hardware and cutlery	10
Hemp manufactures	10
Hides and skins not specified in Schedule I.	10
Iron and steel manufactures	10
Jewellery and clocks and watches	10
Leather, unmanufactured, not specified in Schedule I.	10
Leather, manufactured, including boots and shoes, saddlery, gloves, and all other articles manufactured of leather	10
Linen yarn	10
Linen manufactures	10
Musical instruments and their parts, accessories and appliances	10
Perfumery and perfumed spirits, cosmetics, hair oil, hair dyes and wash, pearl white and red pomades and powders	20
Provisions, tinned, bottled, smoke-dried, preserved, pickled, or in fancy boxes or receptacles, not specified in Schedule I.	10
Silk manufactures	10
Silver manufactures	10
Straw manufactures	10
Timber and wood and manufactures of wood of all sorts	10
Tin manufactures	10

	For every £100 value
	£
Woollen manufactures	10
Zinc manufactures	10
Goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty nor exempted from duty and not pro- hibited to be imported	8

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS

i.—All goods imported for the Government of Cyprus to be used in the public service and duly certified as so imported by the Chief Secretary to Government. Exemptions.

ii.—All military stores imported by His Majesty's War Department and duly certified as such by the officer to whom they are consigned.

iii.—All goods imported for the use of the High Commissioner and duly certified by the High Commissioner to be so imported, and if any article or thing on which duty has been paid at the time of importation be subsequently supplied for the use of the High Commissioner, the amount of the duty on the article or thing so supplied shall be repaid out of the Treasury on the order of the High Commissioner.

iv.—All articles of military equipment imported by and for the use of any officer of His Majesty's land forces.

v.—Goods and stores of every description supplied under contract with His Majesty's War Department for the public use of His Majesty's land forces, duly certified as such by the Principal Commissariat Officer, such certificate to be countersigned by the Chief Secretary to Government.

vi.—Uniforms of public officers and professional robes of legal or judicial officers in the employment of His Majesty's Government, provided that such uniforms or robes are introduced for the personal use only of such officers and have been duly authorised.

vii.—Professional robes of advocates entitled to practise in Cyprus.

viii.—Authorised uniforms of foreign consuls and consular officers and national flags imported for their use.

Authorised uniforms of any Foreign Government to be worn by persons entitled to wear them.

Government medals and decorations to be worn by persons resident in Cyprus.

ix.—Firearms for the personal use of officers of His Majesty's naval and military forces.

x.—Paving stones imported by Municipal Councils in the Island to be used for the paving of streets within the municipal

limits, and duly certified as so imported by the President and Cashier of any Municipal Council.

xi.—Street lamps and their fittings imported by Municipal Councils in the Island to be used in the lighting of streets within the municipal limits, and duly certified as so imported by the President and the Cashier of any Municipal Council.

xii.—Casks and vats, and staves and hoops for use in constructing casks and vats.

xiii.—Microscopes and all microscopical and other apparatus or appliances for purposes of scientific investigation and research.

xiv.—Gymnastic apparatus, mathematical and generally all other instruments used in schools for educational purposes, which are imported for the use of schools.

xv.—Animals and live stock, atlases and maps, anchors and chains (ships'), bark, boats, charcoal, church furniture, and articles intended to be used in the building and fitting up of churches and mosques, and vestments and other articles necessarily used for religious services and certified to be so intended or used, as the case may be, by the proper ecclesiastical authority, coals, empty casks and sacks, fresh fish, gold bullion and specie, ice, lime, medicines and medical appliances, pitch and tar, printed books, sawdust, silkworms' eggs, sponges taken by licensed boats, stationery, printing paper (whether white or coloured), printing ink, printers' type and printing materials, sulphur, wheat, barley, oats, vetches, flour, bran, chopped straw, cotton seed, fodder for cattle, and all mechanical appliances for use in the manufacture and examination of wine; sulphur, syringes, tomb-stones and memorial tablets, and tools and implements used in agriculture and handicrafts.

xvi.—Machinery and parts of machinery and their fittings, connections, and gearing.

xvii.—Empty cardboard boxes and labels for use in connection with raising silkworms' eggs.

xviii.—Iron piping for use in construction of works of public utility on behalf of a public, municipal, or local body or authority.

xix.—All manure and fertilisers, guano, bone-dust, and all chemical manures and preparations to be used as manure. (N.B.—Baggage accompanying the owner is free of duty.—'Gazette,' October 19, 1881, p. 126.)

xx.—Firewood, foreign postage stamps, hospital appliances.

PUBLIC DEBT

Of the Irrigation Loan of £60,000 on March 31, 1906, £58,198 was outstanding. The sum provided in the annual estimates by way of interest and sinking fund is £2,400.

Of the Famagusta Harbour and Railway Loan of £250,000 on March 31, 1906, £251,600 was outstanding. By way of interest and sinking fund, £10,757 is provided in the annual estimates, and £2,500 is contributed from the Locust Fund.

The amount to be paid yearly to the Porte under Article 3 of the Annex to the Convention of June 4, 1878 (see above, p. 44), has been determined to be £87,686, plus £113 11s. 3d. (light dues); and under an agreement of February 3, 1879, England also pays the Porte £5,000 a year in respect of the produce of State lands. Total annual payment, £92,799 11s. 3d. But no part of this sum is received by the Porte; it is assigned to meet the interest of the Ottoman Loan of 1855 (of £3,815,200 at 4 per cent.) guaranteed by England and France.

Parliament will be asked to vote a special sum of £50,000 a year for three years, beginning April 1, 1907.

The annual service of the 1855 loan takes £81,752; and the surplus remaining in each year over and above the payments made, with interest thereon, has been invested in Consols; the amount purchased to March 31, 1906, being £272,891.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

April 1 to March 31	Revenue	Expendi- ture	April 1 to March 31	Revenue	Expendi- ture
	£	£		£	£
1879-80	148,360	117,445	1893-94	177,054	117,654
1880-81	156,095	119,416	1894-95	167,093	114,756
1881-82	163,732	157,672	1895-96	167,777	113,851
1882-83	189,334	120,635	1896-97	188,658	129,494
1883-84	194,051	111,684	1897-98	190,524	132,130
1884-85	172,072	112,085	1898-99	210,284	132,975
1885-86	172,334	111,301	1899-1900	200,638	134,682
1886-87	187,044	110,679	1900-1901	215,268	135,388
1887-88	145,443	113,325	1901-1902	198,070	135,825
1888-89	149,362	109,963	1902-1903	160,112	139,714
1889-90	174,499	106,338	1903-1904	215,360	140,284
1890-91	194,936	107,589	1904-1905	218,884	154,406
1891-92	217,162	112,742	1905-1906	238,212	159,117
1892-93	189,933	111,394			

The 'Tribute.'—In addition to the above expenditure, the payments to Turkey mentioned above under the head of 'Public Debt,' amounting to £92,799 11s. 3d., commonly called the 'Tribute,' are required by the Imperial Government to be made

out of the revenue of the Island, so far as it will go. Parliament in most years votes a sum towards making up the deficiency 'in aid of the administration of Cyprus. The following sums have been so voted for this purpose:—

1878-79	.	.	£8,000	1892-93	.	.	Nil
1879-80	.	.	13,085	1893-94	.	.	Nil
1880-81	.	.	20,000	1894-95	.	.	29,000
1881-82	.	.	78,000	1895-96	.	.	35,000
1882-83	.	.	90,000	1896-97	.	.	46,000
1883-84	.	.	30,000	1897-98	.	.	40,000
1884-85	.	.	15,000	1898-99	.	.	33,000
1885-86	.	.	15,000	1899-1900	.	.	13,000
1886-87	.	.	20,000	1900-1901	.	.	32,000
1887-88	.	.	18,000	1901-1902	.	.	16,000
1888-89	.	.	55,000	1902-1903	.	.	30,000
1889-90	.	.	45,000	1903-1904	.	.	87,000
1890-91	.	.	35,000	1904-1905	.	.	Nil
1891-92	.	.	10,000	1905-1906	.	.	16,000

SHIPPING

SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AT PORTS IN CYPRUS IN 1905

	No.	Tons
Cypriot	202	8,133
Greek	44	6,818
Italian	15	3,626
Ottoman	584	22,684
Others	3	335

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED AT PORTS IN CYPRUS IN 1905

	No.	Tons
Austrian	52	93,338
British	125	106,138
French	30	64,076
German	9	12,038
Greek	39	30,240
Italian	22	39,442
Ottoman	27	13,838

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports in the year ending December 31, 1905:—

	Value
From United Kingdom	£145,351
From British Colonies	2,716
From foreign countries	334,012

Total imports in 1900	372,592
Do. in 1901	452,038
Do. in 1902	434,458
Do. in 1905	482,079

Exports in 1905:—

To United Kingdom	89,072
To British Colonies	712
To foreign countries	348,241

Total exports in 1900	368,276
Do. 1901	388,860
Do. 1902	327,756
Do. 1905	438,241

Principal Imports in 1905:—

Sugar, 21,010 cwt.	16,171
Tobacco, leaf, 160,362 okes	16,255
Do. tumbeki, 15,093 okes	757
Cotton yarn and thread	33,487
Do. piece-goods	46,126
Leather	10,107
Timber	21,709
Woollen manufactures	23,820
Butter	6,048
Olive oil, 5,291 cwt.	8,504
Barley, 133 kiles	10
Vetches	85
Wheat flour, 20,486 cwt.	9,590
Wheat, 535 kiles	131
Haberdashery and millinery	10,642
Coffee, raw	7,519
Rice	7,054
Iron, unmanufactured	4,238
Do. machinery	7,371
Do. other, manufactured	6,514
Soap	9,983
Petroleum	7,513
Government and military stores	46,918
Mules, 654	8,983
Donkeys, 513	1,876
Oxen, 1,261	9,393
Sheep, 8,816	7,572

Principal exports in 1905:—

	£
Caroubs, 26,187 tons	85,105
Barley, 1,060,619 kiles	86,517
Oats, 142,803 kiles	9,248
Raisins	14,930
Pomegranates	8,501
Lemons and oranges	4,626
Spirit, 65,522 galls.	5,070
Wine, 982,322 galls.	20,735
Cotton, 4,223 cwt.	8,794
Silk cocoons, 40,417 okes	19,193
Wool, 4,746 cwt.	11,009
Sheep and goat skins, 1,719 cwt.	10,445
Sponges	3,774
Cheese, 4,705 cwt.	7,245
Gypsum, 15,973 tons	8,733

Value of Imports and Exports, exclusive of specie, at the principal ports in 1905:—

	Imports £	Exports £
Famagusta, including Carpas	45,752	70,788
Kyrenia	7,653	18,195
Larnaca	284,449	188,912
Limasol	79,917	101,559
Paphos	5,683	33,067

Imports and
Exports
before 1878.

There is little trustworthy information about the commerce of Cyprus before the English occupation. Under Venetian rule the cotton crop was said to be 30,000 bales of 280 lbs, and the yearly value of the salt sold £125,000. De Vezin gives an estimate of the volume of trade with France and Venice at the end of the eighteenth century, the exports to England being 'only a little colocynth and storax, the first class of cotton being still at too high a rate for the English market.' The chief product in his time was cotton, and after cotton came barley, wheat, madder, wool, wine, silk, and salt. Something may be gleaned from the British Consular Reports between 1860 and 1877. In 1861 the export of madder root was 4,546 cwt., value £6,630; in 1875 the trade was 'practically extinguished.' In 1863 the average produce of wheat was reckoned at 640,000, of barley at 960,000 bushels. The imports of 1864 were set down at £199,000; the exports at £325,000, including cotton £144,800, live stock £21,250, caroubs £31,500, salt £25,500, and wine £36,800.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The following weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Law, 11 of 1890, to be used in Cyprus :—

CAPACITY

2 pints	= 1 quart.
$2\frac{4}{5}$ quarts	= 1 Cyprus litre.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon.
8 gallons	= 1 kile ¹
9 quarts	= 1 kouza }
16 kouzas	= 1 load } liquid measure.

WEIGHT

400 drams (<i>i.e.</i> $2\frac{4}{5}$ lbs.)	= 1 oke
$1\frac{1}{5}$ okes	= 1 Cyprus litre.
44 okes	= 1 cantar.
180 okes	= 1 Aleppo cantar.
800 okes	= 1 ton.

LENGTH

12 inches	= 1 foot
2 feet	= 1 pic (πήχην).
3 feet	= 1 yard.
33 pics	= 1 chain.
2,640 pics	= 1 mile.

The following measures are also in common use :—

Oke (liquid)	= about a quart.
Rotolo	= 100 okes.
Ora or hour (<i>ώρα</i>)	= about three miles.
Mile (<i>μίλι</i>)	= an English mile.
Donum or Scala (length)	= about 40 yards.
Evlak or Prostathi	= $\frac{1}{4}$ of a donum.
Donum (land measure)	= 40 yards square = 1,600 sq. yards = 14,400 sq. feet.
3·025 donums	= 1 acre.

(N.B.—The donum as a land measure is recognised by law as above ; but in practice it is computed at different sizes in different parts of the Island, and is nowhere a very precise measure.)

¹ This *kilo*, or kile, Greek *κοιλό*, has nothing to do with any metrical system ; it is an Arabic word adopted by the Turks, and now in general use in the Levant.

METRICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

TABLES FOR CONVERTING METRICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

For the use of these tables the following explanation is necessary:—The figures in heavier type represent either of the columns beside it, as the case may be—viz. with hectares and acres in the first set of columns, 1 acre = 0·405 hectare, and vice versa, 1 hectare = 2·471 acres, and so on.

Hectare	—	Acre	Kilo- mètre	—	Eng. Mile	Square		
						Kilo- mètre	—	Eng. Mile
0·405	1	2·471	1·609	1	0·621	2·592	1	0·386
0·809	2	4·942	3·219	2	1·243	5·184	2	0·772
1·214	3	7·413	4·828	3	1·864	7·776	3	1·158
1·619	4	9·885	6·438	4	2·486	10·368	4	1·541
2·023	5	12·356	8·047	5	3·107	12·960	5	1·930
2·428	6	14·827	9·656	6	3·728	15·552	6	2·316
2·833	7	17·298	11·265	7	4·350	18·144	7	2·702
3·237	8	19·769	12·879	8	4·971	20·736	8	3·088
3·642	9	22·240	14·481	9	5·592	23·328	9	3·474
4·047	10	24·711	16·093	10	6·214	25·920	10	3·860
8·093	20	49·423	32·186	20	12·428	51·840	20	7·720
12·140	30	74·134	48·279	30	18·641	77·760	30	11·580
16·187	40	98·846	64·373	40	24·855	103·680	40	15·440
20·234	50	123·557	80·466	50	31·069	129·600	50	19·300
24·286	60	148·268	96·559	60	37·283	155·520	60	23·160
28·327	70	172·980	112·652	70	43·497	181·440	70	27·020
32·373	80	197·692	128·746	80	49·710	207·360	80	30·880
36·420	90	222·903	144·839	90	55·924	233·280	90	34·740
40·467	100	247·114	160·932	100	62·138	259·200	100	38·601

Mètre	—	Yard	Kilo- gramme	—	Lb. Avoir.	Litre	—	Gallons
0·914	1	1·093	0·454	1	2·20	4·54	1	0·22
1·829	2	2·187	0·907	2	4·41	9·09	2	0·44
2·743	3	3·281	1·361	3	6·61	13·63	3	0·66
3·658	4	4·374	1·814	4	8·82	18·17	4	0·88
4·572	5	5·468	2·268	5	11·02	22·72	5	1·10
5·486	6	6·562	2·722	6	13·23	27·26	6	1·32
6·401	7	7·655	3·175	7	15·43	31·80	7	1·54
7·315	8	8·749	3·629	8	17·64	36·35	8	1·76
8·229	9	9·843	4·082	9	19·84	40·89	9	1·98
9·144	10	10·936	4·536	10	22·05	45·43	10	2·20
18·288	20	21·873	9·072	20	44·09	90·87	20	4·40
27·432	30	32·809	13·608	30	66·14	136·30	30	6·60
36·576	40	43·745	18·144	40	88·18	181·74	40	8·80
45·719	50	54·682	22·679	50	110·23	227·17	50	11·00
54·863	60	65·618	27·215	60	132·28	272·61	60	13·20
64·007	70	76·554	31·752	70	154·32	318·01	70	15·40
73·151	80	87·491	36·288	80	176·37	363·48	80	17·60
82·295	90	98·427	40·823	90	198·42	408·91	90	19·80
91·438	100	109·363	45·359	100	220·46	454·35	100	22·01

COINAGE

By order of the Queen in Council made on September 17, 1900, the following coins are legal tender in Cyprus at the rates and for the amounts here stated, and no other coins are legal tender in the Island:—

Gold:—	Value in piastres	Limit of tender
Sovereign	180	None.

Silver:—

18 piastre piece	18	} 540 piastres (= £3).
9 „	9	
4½ „	4½	
3 „	3	

Copper, Bronze, and mixed metal:—

Piastre	} 27 piastres (= 3s.).
Half-piastre	
Quarter-piastre	

Piastre, from the Italian *piastra*, a metal plate or disc, is a word unknown to the mass of the people, who use instead *groscha* (γρόσια, from Turkish *groush*), or *rialia* (ρύαλια). The piastre, or 'c.p.' i.e. 'copper piastre,' as it is often called, to distinguish it from the silver piastre of Turkey, which = 2*d.*, contains 40 paras (παράδες); and since 180 c.p. = £1 sterling, 9 c.p. = 1*s.*, 4½ c.p. = 6*d.*, 3 c.p. = 4*d.*, 30 paras = 1*d.* Government accounts and banking and commercial accounts are kept in £ *s.* and c.p.

Under an Order of the Queen in Council of May 3, 1882, repealed by the Order of September 17, 1900, the following gold coins were legal tender, besides the sovereign—viz. the half-sovereign, the Turkish lira, and the French 20-franc piece; and the following silver coins only were legal tender—viz. the florin, shilling, sixpence, and threepence. The lira or gold Mejidie (£T), was = 162 c.p. = 1*s.*; the 20-franc piece was = 142½ c.p. = 1*s.* 7½*d.*; the shilling was = 9 c.p.

The silver Mejidie (= 20 silver piastres, or 3*s.* 4*d.*), the beshlik (= 5 silver piastres, or 10*d.*), and the aqcha, or aspre (= ⅓ of a para), have long ceased to be current in Cyprus.

In Turkey the lira or £T of 100 piastres is worth about 1*s.* The piastre is nominally worth 2·16*d.*, but there is a large amount of debased silver and copper in circulation. In Egypt the silver piastre is worth about 2½*d.* The gold 100-piastre piece or Egyptian £ is worth about £1 0*s.* 3½*d.*

France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland form the Latin Monetary Union. In Greece the δραχμή = 1 franc = 100 λεπτά = 100 centimes, worth about 9½*d.*; but most of the currency is paper, much depreciated in value.

BANKS

The only Bank in Cyprus is the Imperial Ottoman (established 1868; Head Offices, Constantinople, London, and Paris), which has a branch at Larnaca (C. Constantinides, Manager), with dependent cash-offices at Nicosia, Famagusta, and Limasol, and correspondents at Kyrenia and Paphos. The Bank's usual charge for drafts on London is one-half per cent.

There is a Government Savings Bank in each of the six principal towns, opened on January 1, 1903.

AGRICULTURAL BANK

Under an agreement made on April 28, 1906, between the High Commissioner and Sir W. Willcocks, K.C.M.G. (President of the Anglo-Egyptian Allotment Co., Cairo), the latter gains the exclusive privilege of establishing and carrying on an Agricultural Bank in Cyprus for a term of fifty years from January 1, 1907. The seat of the Bank will be Famagusta. The capital must be not less than £100,000, and the rate of interest on the security of immovable property in Cyprus must not exceed 9 per cent. per annum.

The same company has bought and cultivated by the newest and most practical methods large properties in the Famagusta, Larnaca, Nicosia, and Limasol districts, and is prepared to resell on easy terms allotments of fully reclaimed land.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Sun Fire Office	} Agents	C. S. Cramby	Larnaca.
"		G. Chacalli	Nicosia.
L'Union de Paris	Agent	G. Mavroidi	Larnaca.
Mutual Life of New York	"	Kirzis Bros.	Limasol.
Commercial Union	"	Imp. Ottoman Bank	Limasol.
"	"	Z. D. Pierides	Larnaca.
Soc. Gén. d'Ass. Ottomane	"	Imp. Ottoman Bank	Limasol.
"	"	I. & F. Cirilli	Larnaca.
Manchester Fire	"	Kirzis Bros.	Limasol.
Northern	"	Ch. Haji Pavlou & Sons	Limasol.
London & Lancashire	"	Eastern & Colonial Ass.	Limasol.
Hull Underwriters' Ass.	"	I. & F. Cirilli.	Larnaca.
Mannheim	"	I. & F. Cirilli.	Larnaca.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

There is a Law, No. 2 of 1891, under which persons desirous of being registered as 'Medical Practitioners of the second class,' or licensed as practitioners in any special branch of medical or surgical science, may be examined and licensed: but, as it is not compulsory, no one has ever been registered or licensed under it.

The following are registered as medical practitioners under the Turkish Law of October 11, 1861, which is still in force in Cyprus:—

F. C. Heidenstam.
R. A. Cleveland.
G. A. Williamson.
E. S. Corsellis
E. Moghabghab.
E. Malliotis.
M. Fuleihan.
C. Carletti.
D. Dervy.
E. Glykis.
G. Stavriniades.
Antoni Theodotou.
A. Phynievs.
C. Emilianides.
S. Vassiliades.
S. Araouso.
M. Demakis.
J. Karageorgiades.
G. Diagkousis.
J. Thomaidēs.
J. Pierides.
P. M. Stavriniades.
N. Katzoura.
D. H. Bairamian.
D. Gazoulias.
C. S. Teresopoulos.
O. N. Pavlides.
J. P. Petrides.
N. J. Iannouloupoulos.
M. Papapetrou.

G. Gennematas.
K. Haji Michael.
C. H. Alexandro.
D. Papa Ioannou.
N. T. Iatrides.
C. P. Zachariades.
N. Michaelides.
C. M. Myrianthes.
H. Demetriades.
M. Lazariades.
Philippo Lysiotes.
S. Sabides.
D. Kassimates.
Nouri Tefiq.
Ali Ghalib.
Victor Koroneos.
J. Stini.
A. T. Antoniaides.
N. G. Kyriazis.
A. Tingirides.
C. McCarroll.
C. H. Calavros.
N. G. Iacovides.
C. S. Evangelou.
C. P. Papadopoulos.
D. Solomonides.
Hafiz Jemal.
E. E. Ierides.
M. K. Kourea.
A. K. Theophanides.

ADVOCATES ENROLLED OR ADMITTED TO PRACTISE BEFORE THE COURTS OF CYPRUS UNDER THE ADVOCATES LAW, 12 OF 1894

PRACTISING CHIEFLY AT FAMAGUSTA

Theodoro Michaelides.	O. Eszayan.
Mehmed Naim.	A. S. Papadopoulos.
Ioannes M. Myrianthes.	George Emphieji.
Louis Evangeli Loizou.	Miltiades A. Chacalli.
Panayoti Nicolaides.	

PRACTISING CHIEFLY AT KYRENIA

Miltiades M. Chacalli.	Georgios H. Ioannide
George Loizides.	Zenon Cleoboulou.

PRACTISING CHIEFLY AT LARNACA

Ahmed Mumtaz.	N. D. Themistocles.
D. Themistocles.	N. J. Evthymiades.
Nicola Rossos.	Evstathios E. Evangelides.
N. Georgiades.	Evangelos P. Hajjoannou.
James N. Demetriou.	Soph. G. Tingirides.
Demetrios D. Themistocles.	Christophoros K. Pattiche.

PRACTISING CHIEFLY AT LIMASOL

Nicolas Zenon.	Simo Menardos.
John Kyriakides.	Evgenios N. Zenon.
Nicolas C. Lanites.	Michael J. Pelavachi.
Agathocles Francoudes.	Gabriel G. Ioannides.
C. Sozo Loizo.	James B. Gooding.
George Chrysostomides.	

PRACTISING CHIEFLY AT NICOSIA

Haji Mehmed Kiamil.	Amphiaraios Panagides.
George Savides.	Zenon Zachariades.
Salih Behaeddin.	Nic. G. Chrysaphines.
Agasilaos K. Artemis.	Mustafa Sadreddin.
Miran Sevasly.	P. G. Christophides.
Theophanes Theodotou.	Neoptolemos Pascals.
George Chacalli.	Stavros G. Stavrinaki.
Pascal Constantinides.	Osman Jemal.
Achillea Kyriakides.	S. E. Stavrinides.
D. Stavrinides.	B. D. Sertsios.
Demosthenes Severis.	

PRACTISING CHIEFLY AT PAPHOS

Solomo Markides.
Charilaos Pavlides.
Zafrios Malamatenios.
Neophytos Nikolaides.

Constantinos Nikolaides.
Them. A. Michaelides.
H. Th. Kakojoanni.
Spiro P. Mavrommates.

HOSPITALS

Beside the Police hospitals there are general hospitals at each of the principal towns, supported partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by Government aid. The Nicosia Hospital is supported wholly by the Government; it is under the general charge of the District Medical Officer, and the matron is an English trained nurse, Miss Adeline A. Pallot. In 1905-6 in the several hospitals 1,945 sufferers were tended as in-patients, while 22,919 received advice and treatment.

NURSING ASSOCIATION

The Colonial Nursing Association was established in England in 1896, 'for providing trained private nurses in the Crown Colonies and small English communities in foreign countries.' The Cyprus branch of it was established in 1897. The Colonial Nursing Association sends out a nurse from England, the Cyprus branch paying, from fees paid by patients and from subscriptions of guarantors, her salary (£60 a year) and travelling expenses; her board and lodging when she is not engaged on a case are provided for her by the Government at the Nicosia Hospital. The nurse now in Cyprus is Miss Bertha Dray, who arrived on July 12, 1906.

Applications for her services are to be made in writing to the Secretary. Fee for her services, from 2s. 6d. to 6s. a day: the Committee determine the amount, according to the circumstances of each case, and may make special arrangements to meet special cases. The cost of her journey to and from the case and her board and washing during her engagement are defrayed by the patient, unless other arrangements are made.

Honorary Secretary of the Colonial Nursing Association, Mrs. Ernest Debenham; Assistant Secretary, Miss Dalrymple Hay, Imperial Institute.

Cyprus Branch: President, Lady King-Harman. Committee: Mrs. Tyser, Mrs. Clauson, Mrs. Cade, and Mrs. Spencer. Honorary Secretary, A. K. Bovill. Medical adviser, Dr. Heidenstam, C.M.G. Honorary Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood, Esq.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

A Cyprus Branch of the R.S.P.C.A. was founded in 1902; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Nicolls. Cypriots as a rule are by no means unkind to animals; but here as in other countries there is always room for improvement in that respect.

CLUBS

Of Clubs the members of which are Moslems there are three in Nicosia (subscription 1s. a month), and one each in Larnaca, Limasol, and Famagusta. These are social Clubs.

There are many Greek Clubs, partly social, but mainly literary or political. In Nicosia the oldest is the *Κυπριακὸς σύλλογος*: there are five *ἀναγνωστήρια*, two *διεθνεῖς λέσχαι* (of which a few Turks are also members), and a *Θρησκευτικὸς σύλλογος* with about 450 members.

The Nicosia Club was established in 1884, and moved into its present quarters—a large building, with garden and tennis and croquet courts—in 1896. Number of members (January 1, 1907), 89, mostly English; entrance fee, £5; subscription, £1 a quarter. The ladies of a member's family are admitted to the Club on three mornings a week to read the papers. A Circulating Library is attached to the Club; subscription, 10s. a year for members and £1 for non-members. Hon. Sec., F. H. Parker.

The Larnaca Club has about 60 members, mostly English, with tennis court and library. Hon. Sec.,

The Limasol Club, founded in 1898 (the old 'United Service Club,' founded in 1879, was wound up in 1895) has about 60 members, mostly English. Both this and the Nicosia Club have bedrooms and messing arrangements for country members visiting them. Hon. Sec., Dr. E. S. Corsellis.

There is a Roman Catholic Club, the 'Concordia,' in Nicosia.

The Nicosia Golf Club, founded in 1894, has a nine-holes course near Nicosia. Number of members (January 1, 1905), 41. Entrance fee, £2. Annual subscription, £1. Hon. Sec., G. Smith. There are also at Nicosia a Polo and Gymkhana Club, 38 members; Cricket and Football Clubs, each 45 members.

LIBRARIES

There is no Public Library in Cyprus. Mr. Apostolides recently presented one to Larnaca and another to Nicosia: but neither of these institutions is in working order. A circulating library of English books is attached to the Nicosia and Larnaca Clubs.

FREEMASONRY

There is a Craft Lodge in Limasol, under the English Constitution, St. Paul's Lodge, No. 2277, established in 1888. Members (January 1, 1904), 34, mostly English, with a few Cypriots: W.M., W. Barrett; and a Craft Lodge in Nicosia, St. George's, No. 3135, with 28 members, was consecrated in 1906; W.M., F. H. Parker.

A Royal Arch Chapter, founded in 1892, is attached to the Limasol Lodge; also a Mark Lodge, No. 455.

There is also at Limasol a Greek Lodge under the Greek Grand Lodge, the Zenon, No. 18 (Greek Constitution), to which is attached the 'Platon' chapter of the eighteenth Rose Croix of the A. A. S. R.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Name	Editor	Where Published	Nature of Publication
Published in English, Greek, and Turkish:			
The Cyprus Journal	W. Bevan . . .	Nicosia .	Monthly Review of Agriculture and Industries of Cyprus.
Published in Greek:			
'Αλήθεια . . .	M. D. Frankoudes	Limasol .	Weekly Newspapers.
"Ενωσις . . .	Chris. Kouppas .	Larnaca .	
Κύπριος . . .	C. Phylaktou .	Nicosia .	
Νέον Ἔθνος . .	C. Mesolongitis .	Larnaca .	
Φωνή τῆς Κύπρου	G. Nikopoulos .	Nicosia .	
Σάλπιγξ . . .	Ch. Hourmouzios	Limasol .	
Ἐφημερίς τοῦ Λαοῦ . . .	E. Haji Ioannou	Larnaca .	Fortnightly
'Αγών . . .	N. Nicolaides .	Ktema .	
'Ελευθερία . .	K. & D. Stavrinides	Nicosia .	
Κυπριακὸς φύλαξ	E. Petrides .	Nicosia .	
Παρθενῶν . .	E. S. Hourmouzios	Limasol .	
Ζήνων . . .	M. Catalanos .	Nicosia .	
Published in Turkish:			
Mirati Zeman	Ahmed Tevfik .	Nicosia .	Weekly Newspaper.

Under the Ottoman Press Law of 1865 no journal or periodical treating of political or administrative matters may be published without permission from the Government.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN CYPRUS

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	Larnaca	Giuseppe Pascotini	V.-Consul.
	(Also watches German interests.)		
BELGIUM	Larnaca	G. P. L. Mayroidi	Consul.
FRANCE	Larnaca	E. Hippeau	Consul.
	Limasol	J. Th. Peristiani	Agent.
	Famagusta	E. Lapierre	Agent.
GREECE	Larnaca	J. Caloutsis	Consul.
ITALY	Larnaca	A. L. Mantovani	Agent.
	Limasol	S. Francoudi	Agent.
SWEDEN	Larnaca	Zeno D. Pierides	Consul.
NORWAY	Larnaca	G. D. Pierides	Consul.

TRANSLITERATION OF TURKISH AND GREEK WORDS

The Turkish alphabet should be transliterated according to the scheme adopted by the International Oriental Congress of 1894.

at beginning of word omit ;		ي y
elsewhere or		VOWELS
ب b	ظ z	— a
ت t	ع	— i
ث <u>th</u>	غ gh	ـَ u
ج j	ف f	ـِ a
ح h	ق q	ـِى i
خ <u>kh</u>	ك when pro-	و u
د d	nounced as	DIPHTHONGS
ذ <u>dh</u>	q k	ـِى ai
ر r	ث n	ـِو au
ز z	ك k	wasla —
س s	ل l	hamza . — or
ش <u>sh</u>	م m	silent t h
ص s or z	ن n	letter not pro-
ض . d, dz, or z	و v	nounced —
ط t	ه h	

EXAMPLES :

'Ali.	Ahmed.	Qaimaqam.	Bat.
Hasan.	Qoran.	Mustafa.	Maghusa.
Husein.	Suleiman.	Bayazid.	Tuzla.
'Omer.	Qonaq.	Levqosha.	Qazi (Cadi).
Mohammad.	Evqaf.	Kirne.	Ilajji.

In representing Greek words in English characters no rule is ^{Greek} generally observed. Some common names have come to be spelt in a tolerably uniform way, but in most cases each man tries to reproduce in English characters that which seems to him to be the sound of the Greek word. Where a particular spelling has come to be generally used, and also where a Greek has adopted a particular spelling of his own name in English, no change should be made. But in all other cases it would be convenient, especially for purposes of indexing and otherwise in records of the Courts and of the police, and of the Land Registry Office, if some rule were adopted. And the natural rule seems to be to spell as the Greeks spell. Greek is not a barbarous language; and the letters of the Greek alphabet mostly have their precise equivalents in ours. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether κ should be represented by *k* or by *c*, and whether ϕ should be represented by *ph* or by *f*; but in most cases there is no room for doubt, if the above rule is adopted.

The Council of the Hellenic Society has adopted ('Journal,' November 1903) a system of transliteration of Greek words, which is too long to quote in full; the general rules laid down are that proper names should be transliterated into the Latin alphabet according to the practice of educated Romans of the Augustan age; and that in other Greek words the Greek form should be transliterated letter for letter, *k* being used for κ and *y* for ν , but *u* for *ou*.

Thus:

A = A.	Π = P.
B = B.	P = R.
Γ = G.	Σ = S.
Δ = D.	T = T.
E = E.	Υ = Y.
Z = Z.	Φ = Ph.
H = E.	X = Ch.
Θ = Th.	Ψ = Ps.
I = I.	Ω = O.
K = K or C.	av = av.
Λ = L.	ev = ev.
M = M.	ei = ei.
N = N.	ai = ai.
Ξ = X.	ou = ou or u.
O = O.	

Adopting this rule, we should write: Antonios or Antone(s), Barbara, Georgios or George(s), Demetrios, Ianne(s), or Ioanne(s), Ktema, Kyriakides, Phone; *not* Andoni, Varvara, Yorgi, Yorghii, Dimitri, Yanni, Ktima, Kiriakides, P'hoii.

COST OF LIVING—PRICES—WAGES

Cost of
living.

Cyprus is not a dear place to live in, though prices have risen within three or four years. Most of the English residents pay between £20 and £50 a year for house rent. Visitors at a hotel pay 5s. or 6s. a day for board and lodging. For cost of transport, see p. 93. Carriages can be hired in the principal towns for from 3s. to 6s. (driver included) for driving in and about the town.

Riding ponies cost from £8 to £15; their price has risen lately, and good ones are not so easy to get, in consequence of increased demand for export and for local use.

Prices of
provisions.

The ordinary price of the best beef actually paid in Nicosia in 1904 for consumption in an English household was 9 to 10*c.p.* an oke (4½*d.* to 5*d.* a lb.); mutton, 8 to 13*c.p.* an oke (4*d.* to 6*d.* a lb.); eggs, 3 to 4 for 1*c.p.*; fowl, 6 or 7*c.p.* each; turkeys, 3s. to 5s. each. The average prices in January 1904 at Nicosia are given in the Blue Book as:—

	<i>s. c.p.</i>
Wheat, per kilo (8 gallons, or about 1 bushel)	3 5
Wheat flour, per oke (2½lb.).	0 1 $\frac{35}{40}$
Wheat bread, „	0 1 $\frac{35}{40}$
Beef, „	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton, „	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wine (native), black, per oke (about a quart)	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ red, „	0 2 $\frac{5}{40}$

hares, 12 to 14*c.p.* each; partridges and woodcock, 4½ to 5*c.p.* each; cow's milk, 4 to 4½*c.p.* the oke.

Rate of
wages.

Domestic Servants.—In native houses the domestic servants, chiefly women, are generally clothed, housed, and fed, receiving no wages; but where male servants are employed they are generally paid. In foreign households the servants are usually fed, or get an allowance of about 3 or 4*c.p.* a day in lieu of food, and are paid from a few shillings per month up to £2 or £3 for a cook, or groom, or butler.

Agricultural labourers get from 3*c.p.* to 12*c.p.* a day, or from £2 to £20 a year, the amount varying according as the labourer is fed or not.

HINTS FOR TOURISTS

The best time to visit Cyprus is from October to the beginning of May. During the rest of the year the heat is too great for comfort in the plains, and in the hills the accommodation is limited. Mr. N. Houri has a small hotel, and Miss T. Young a group of tents. Troödos is a charming place in the hottest weather, but the visitor there must either stay with friends who have a house, or else live in tents. The privilege of camping is sparingly granted owing to the danger of forest fires. Few visitors come to the Island, chiefly because of the difficulty of getting there and getting away comfortably.

Best time
to visit
Cyprus.

The means of communication are bad, because there is so often plague or cholera in Egypt, and sometimes at Smyrna and Beirut also, which subjects arrivals from those ports to quarantine. The shortest way to the island is *viâ* Egypt. All who care more for comfort than for speed will choose one of the vessels of the Messageries Maritimes from Marseille, of the Nav. Gen. Ital. from Genoa, or the Austrian Lloyd from Triest. (For steamers, see p. 91.)

Means of
communica-
tion.

There is one good hotel at Larnaca (the 'Royal,' kept by Mrs. Gauci), and hotels of a kind at the other principal towns. In the villages the traveller can always hire a room; and it is the duty of the Mukhtar to provide on prepayment quarters, food, and forage for Government officers travelling on duty. But, as a rule, the traveller has to carry his own provisions and cooking appliances and cook; he is lucky if he finds a room free from fleas and bugs; and sanitary arrangements, where they exist at all, are generally primitive and filthy.

Hotels.

The following are the places which visitors generally like to see:—

Places of
interest.

From Larnaca.—The Tekye, half an hour's drive or ride past the Salt Lake. (See pp. 54 and 65.)

The Hagia Phaneromene, p. 54.

The Orthodox Church of S. Lazarus.

The Monastery of Stavrovouni, on the hill of that name (height 2,260 ft.). By driving to Anglisides (11 miles), where mules should be ready for the ascent, one can just get there and back in a day. The night should be spent at the Monastery to see the sun rise over the Lebanon.

From Limasol.—The Fort, where the chapel is shown in which Richard I. is said to have married Berengaria, p. 50.

Amathus, 6½ miles along the Larnaca road, p. 50.

Curium, 10 miles in the Paphos direction, a mile off the road, p. 50.

Colossi, 6 miles along the Paphos road, p. 50.

From Ktema.—Paphos, p. 49, and Kouklia, p. 49. The Enkleistra, see pp. 49 and 62.

From Nicosia.—The S. Sophia and Arab Ahmed Mosques, the old churches of S. Catherine and S. Mary (now used as mosques), S. Nicolas (now used as a grain store), the Orthodox Churches of S. John, Phaneromene and Tripiotissa, and the Armenian Church, p. 48.

The Mosque of the Standard Bearer (*Bairaqdar*), p. 65.

The Collection in the Museum, at present for the most part packed in boxes, of which the key is kept by the Chief Secretary or the Commissioner.

Kythraia, a pretty village 8 miles from Nicosia.

The ruins of the Castle of Buffavento, a Gothic fortress of the thirteenth century, built on the top and down the steep southern side of a hill, 3,135 feet high. This is a ride of two to three hours, or one can drive 4 miles to Mia Milia, and ride from there (one hour) past the Monastery of S. Chrysostomos to the foot of the cliff on which the castle stands. Animals must be left here, and the rest of the journey accomplished on foot. Mules should be hired in Nicosia, and, unless the muleteer knows the track, a guide taken from the Monastery. It is not difficult to climb to the highest point, from which there is a fine view of the Mesaoria on the south, and of the Taurus range across the strait on the north.

The ruins of the Castle of S. Hilarion (p. 49), 11 miles along the Kyrenia carriage road, and thence by a bridle-path, about an hour and a half's walk or ride.

From Kyrenia—The Fort, p. 48.

Bellapais, p. 49.

S. Hilarion, which is more easily visited from Kyrenia than from Nicosia.

From Famagusta—The ancient town, pp. 51 and 54.

Salamis, p. 51.

The ruins of the Castle of Kantara (Turkish, *Yuzbir Ev* = ἑκατὸν σπίτια = *Hundred houses*), a thirteenth-century fortress, similar in design to that of Buffavento. This is an expedition which requires two days, or one very long day.

Troödos can only be visited after the snow has melted. There are many lovely rides through the forest for a traveller who takes his tent with him, and does not mind roughing it.

Guide-books.

Murray's '*Handbook to the Mediterranean*' (1890, out of print) has a good chapter on Cyprus. Maemillan's '*Eastern Mediterranean*' devotes less than two pages to it; Ball's '*Winter Resorts*' (1904), six. Sir Samuel Baker's '*Cyprus as I saw it in 1879*,' written by a man who spent nine months in the island, traversed every part of it, and knew how to use his eyes, contains much first-hand information. Mrs. Lewis's '*A Lady's Impressions of Cyprus in 1893*' is a useful guide for a visitor. For the Gothic architecture (see p. 54), Enlart is invaluable. Cobham's '*Excerpta Cypria*' gives extracts from eighty writers, translated from eleven tongues.

MOSLEM AND GREEK CALENDARS

The Hijrah, or flight of Mohammad from Mecca to Medina, is reckoned to have taken place on the night of June 20, A.D. 622. The Mohammadan era, instituted seventeen years later by the Khalifa Omar, dates from the first day of the first lunar month, Muharram (Thursday, July 15, A.D. 622). The years are lunar, consisting of twelve lunar months, each commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them to the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about $32\frac{1}{2}$ years. They are partitioned also into cycles of 30 years, 19 of which are common years of 354 days each, and the other 11 are intercalary years, having an additional day added to the last month.

To find the year of the Christian era corresponding to any Mohammadan date, deduct 3 p.c. from the M. year, and add 621·54 to the result. Thus, take A.H. 1318:—

1318	1318	1278·46
3	39·54	621·54
<u>39·54</u>	<u>1278·46</u>	1900·00

LUNAR MONTHS (SHUHUR QAMERIYE):—

Muharram	30 days
Safar	29 "
Rabi' al Awwal	30 "
Rabi' al Akhir	29 "
Jemazi'l Awwal	30 "
Jemazi'l Akhir	29 "
Rejeb	30 "
Sha'ban	29 "
Ramazan	30 "
Shawal	29 "
Zi'l Qa'da	30 "
Zi'l Hijje	29 (or, in intercalary years, 30).

SOLAR MONTHS (SHUHUR SHEMSIYE):—

Mart	March.
Nisan	April.
Mais	May.
Haziran	June.
Temmuz	July.
Aghostos	August
Eylul	September.
Teshrin Evvel	October.
Teshrin Sani	November.
Kianun Evvel	December.
Kianun Sani	January.
Shubat	February.

Moslem
prayers
(Namaz).

1. Sabah (Salatu'l Fajr), between dawn and sunrise.
2. U'len (Salatu'z Zuhr), when the sun has begun to decline.
3. Ikindi (Salatu'l 'Asr), midway between Nos. 2 and 4.
4. Akhsham (Salatu'l Maghrib), a few minutes after sunset.
5. Yatsu (Salatu'l 'Isha), when the night has closed in.

Moslem
festivals in
1907.

- Qurban Bairam ('Idu'l Azha), Jan. 24.
Barah-i-Wafat (Mohammad's death, June 7, A.D. 632), April 25.
Maulud, Mohammad's birthday (Aug. 29, A.D. 570), April 25.
Laylatu'r Raghaib (Conception of Mohammad), Aug. 16.
Miraj (Mohammad's miraculous journey), Sept. 5.
Shab-i-Barat (Night of Record), Sept. 23.
Sultan's birthday (Sept. 22, 1842), 16 Sha'ban, Sept. 24.
Ramazan begins, Oct. 8.
Leyletu'l Qadr (Night of Power), Nov. 3.
Sheker Bairam ('Idu'l Fitr), 3 days, Nov. 7.

Orthodox
Calendar.

The members of the Orthodox Eastern Church, in Cyprus and elsewhere, still keep to the Julian Calendar, and their reckoning is now thirteen days behind the rest of Europe.

Orthodox
festivals in
1907.

January	7 (N.S.)	Christmas Day, 1906.
"	14 . .	New Year's Day, 1907.
"	19 . .	Epiphany or Theophania.
Feb.	15 . .	Purification.
April	7 . .	Annunciation.
May	3 . .	Good Friday.
"	5 . .	Easter Day.
"	6 . .	S. George.
June	13 . .	Ascension.
"	23 . .	Whitsunday.
"	24 . .	Cataclysmos. ¹
"	" . .	S. Barnabas.
July	12 . .	S. Peter.
Aug.	28 . .	Assumption.
September	21 . .	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
"	27 . .	Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
October	31 . .	S. Luke.
Dec.	19 . .	S. Nicolas.

The principal services of the Orthodox Church are :—

1. Matins (*ὄρθρος*), 6 A.M. to 7 A.M.
2. Eucharist (*ἡ θεία λειτουργία*), 7 A.M. to 9 A.M.
3. Evensong (*ἑσπερινός*), 4 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. (in summer 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.).

¹ The Cataclysmos (Deluge) is a popular festival, held chiefly at Larnaca, said to be a survival of an ancient holiday in commemoration of the Paphian Aphrodite *ἀναδυομένη* (rising from the foam), confused, possibly, with the baptismal celebrations of Whitsuntide.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, FROM 1900 TO 1915

Comparative
Table.

Christian Year, A.D.	Moslem Year, A.H. Muharram I.	Easter, Julian Year	Easter, Gregorian Year
1900	1318, May 1 . . .	April 9	April 15
1901	1319, April 20 . .	April 1	April 7
1902	1320, April 10 . .	April 14	March 30
1903	1321, March 30 . .	April 6	April 12
1904	1322, March 18 . .	March 28	April 3
1905	1323, March 8 . .	April 17	April 23
1906	1324, February 25 .	April 2	April 15
1907	1325, February 14 .	April 22	March 31
1908	1326, February 4 .	April 13	April 19
1909	1327, January 23 .	March 29	April 11
1910	1328, January 13 .	April 18	March 27
1911	{ 1329, January 2 . . } 1330, December 22 .	April 10	April 16
1912	1331, December 11 .	March 25	April 7
1913	1332, November 30 .	April 14	March 23
1914	1333, November 19 .	April 6	April 12
1915	1334, November 9 .	March 22	April 4

FAIRS

- Jan. 17 . H. Antonios:—Limasol; Chellia, Lea.; Nicosia;
Kythraia, N.; Carava, P.; Giares, P.
- Feb. 5 . H. Neophytos:—H. Neophytos, P.
8 . H. Xenophon:—Mazoto, Lea.
15 . Panagia (*Purification of B.V.M.*):—Trachoni, N.
21 . H. Theodoros:—H. Theodoros, K.
23 . H. Charalambos:—Acanthou, F.; Contea, F.; Agridi,
K.; Denia, N.; Istinja, P.
- March 3 . Orthodoxy:—Morphou, N.
21 . H. Anargyroi:—H. Anargyroi, P.
25 . Panagia (*Annunciation of B.V.M.*):—H. Napa, F.;
Calavasso, Lea.
- April 8 . Acheiropoietos:—Carava, K.
- May 6 . H. Georgios:—Ardana, K.; Davlos, F.; Gastria, F.;
Prastio, F.; Phlamoudi, F.; Komi Kebir, F.; Rizo
Carpasso, F.; Voukolida, F.; Larnaca, Lea.;
Maroni, Lea.; Aradiou, N.; Athalassa, N.; Exo
Metoche, N.; Kato Lakatamia, N.; Kythraia, N.;
Phlassou, N.; Varisha, N.; Voni, N.; Oenia, P.;
Mesana, P.; Kouklia, P.

- May 11 . H. Anna:—Potamiou, Ll.
 „ 16 . H. Mavra:—Kilani, Ll.
 „ 18 . H. Eirene:—Khania, Ll.; Clerou, N.; Pharmaka, N. Elodiou, P.
 „ 20 . H. Epiphanios:—H. Epiphanios, N.
 „ 27 . H. Therapon:—Anglisides, Lea.
 June 2 . H. Helene:—Tsada, P.
 „ 3 . H. Constantinos:—Derynia, F.
 „ 5 . H. Synesios:—Rizo Carpasso, F.
 „ 11 . H. Constantinos:—Vasilia, K.
 „ 11 . H. Barnabas, Ap.:—Varosia, F.
 „ 29 . H. Apostoloi (*SS. Peter and Paul*):—Phykardou, N.; Kato Acourdalia, P.; Ezousa (Kourduka), P.
 July 8 . H. Onesiphoros:—Anarita, P.
 „ 14 . H. Anargyroi:—Syrianochori, N.
 „ 19 . Chrysopolitissa:—Ktema, P.
 „ 26 . H. Heliophotes:—H. Heliophotes, N.
 „ 30 . H. Marina:—Avgorou, F.; Acanthou, F.; Achna, F. Avgolida, F.; Derynia, F.; Phrenaros, F.; Xylo-
 tymbo, F.; Lapethos, F.; Kofinou, Lea.; Mosphiloti, Lea.; Psematismeno, Lea.; Pyrga, Lea.; Ora, Lea.; Tersephano, Lea.; Carava, K.; Carmi, K.; Diorios, N.; Lapethos, K.; Larnaca tes Lapethou, K. Kythraia, N.; Pigenia, N.
 Aug. 2 . H. Elias:—H. Elias, F.; Gypsos, F.; Marathovouno, F.; Rizo Carpasso, F.; Stylos, F.; Kofinou, Lea.; Voroklini, Lea.; Paphos, P.
 „ 8 . H. Paraskeve:—H. Paraskeve, K.; Caminaria, Ll.; Yermasoyia, Ll.; Argates, N.; Nisso, N.; H. Paraskeve, N.; Hieroskepos, P.; Livadia, Lea.
 „ 9 . H. Panteleemon:—Carava, K.; Myrton, K.; Monagri, Ll.; Choletria, P.
 „ 13 . H. Solomone (*Mother of the Maccabees*):—Paphos, P.
 „ 17 . H. Eudokia:—Lapethos, K.
 „ 19 . Soterios (*Transfiguration*):—Carmi, K.; Lapethos, K.; Vouni, Ll.; Chrysiliou, N.
 „ 20 . H. Dometios:—H. Dometios, N.
 „ 28 . Panagia (*Assumption of the B.V.M.*):—Cathari, K.; Melandrina, K.; Calavasso, Lea.; Aydellero, Lea.; Kiti, Lea.; Kivisil, Lea.; Pyla, Lea.; Vavatsinia, Lea.; Troöditissa, Ll.; Kykko, N.; Chrysoroia-
 tissa, P.; Zalaja, P.
 Sept. 11 . Prodromos (*Decollation of S. John Baptist*):—Asha, F.; Calopsida, F.; Gypsos, F.; Gastria, F.; Lapet-
 hos, K.; Corno, Lea.; Dromolaxia, Lea.; Lar-
 naca, Lea.; Katodry, Lea.; Mesageitonia, Ll.; Prodromo, Ll.; Vouni, Ll.; H. Ioannes, N.; Arka, N.

- Sept. 13 . H. Zone (*Girdle of the B.V.M. brought by the Emperor Arcadius from Jerusalem to Constantinople*, A.D. 530):—Moni, Ll.; Limasol, Ll.
- „ 15 . H. Rheginos, M.; Phasoula, Ll.
- „ 15 . H. Mamas:—Gaidoura, F.; Mandres, F.; Sotira, F.; Vitsada, F.; Alamino, Lea.; Stroullos, Lea.; H. Mamas, Ll.; Episcopio, N.; Morphou, N.
- „ 18 . H. Zacharias:—Pano Dicomu, K.
- „ 21 . Panagia (*Nativity of the B.V.M.*):—Acanthou, F.; Eleousa, F.; Livasi, F.; Lyssi, F.; H. Napa, F.; Araka, N.; Kykko, N.; Kythraia, N.; Machaira, N.; Chrysoroiatissa, P.
- „ 21 . Airkotissa:—Lapethos, K.
- „ 21 . Glytsiotissa:—Kyrenia, K.; Apati, K.
- „ 21 . Acheiropoietos (*The portrait of Christ sent to Abgarus, King of Edessa*):—Acanthou, F.
- „ 27 . Stavros (*Holy Cross Day*):—Levconico, F.; Varosia, F.; Carpasia, K.; Levkara, Lea.; Stavrovouni, Lea.; Omodos, Ll.; Zodia, N.; Myrtis, P.
- „ 29 . Archangelos Michael:—Acanthou, F.; Levconico, F.; Phrenaros, F.; Patriki, F.; Pyrga, F.; Asomatos, K.; Lapethos, K.; Kyrenia, K.; Platanistassa, N.; Agrou, Ll.; Monagria, Ll.
- „ 30 . H. Anastasios:—Peristerona, F.
- „ 30 . H. Heracleidios:—Politico, N.
- Oct. 7 . H. Thecla:—Macrasyka, F.; Rizo Carpasso, F.; Mosphiloti, Lea.; Limasol, Ll.
- „ 9 . H. Ioannes (*Death of S. John the Divine*):—H. Andreas, F.; Psevda, Lea.; Kalopanayoti, N.
- „ 10 . H. Neophytos:—H. Neophytos, P.
- „ 11 . H. Auxentios:—Komi Kebir, F.
- „ 18 . H. Hermogenes:—Episcopi, Ll.
- „ 19 . H. Kendeas:—Xylotymbo, F.
- „ 20 . H. H. Sergios and Bacchos:—Tavros, F.; Tersephanou, Lea.; Xeri, N.
- „ 22 . H. Andronicos:—Arnadi, F.; Milia, F.; Carava, K.; Cazaphani, K.; Lapethos, K.; Meneou, Lea.
- „ 25 . H. Epiktetos:—H. Epiktetos, K.
- „ 27 . H. Therapon:—Angastina, F.
- „ 31 . H. Loucas (*S. Luke, Ap.*):—Heptacomu, F.; Mousoulita, F.; Varosia, F.; Clepini, K.; Lapethos, K.; Aradippou, Lea.; Colossi, Ll.; Korakou, N.; Kythraia, N.; Palaiochori, N.; Kouklia, P.
- Nov. 2 . H. Artemios:—Aphania, F.
- „ 8 . Demetrios:—Leonarisso, F.; H. Demetrios (Marathassa), Ll.; Phyti, P.
- „ 13 . H. Anargyroi:—Vavatsinia, Lea.; H. Anargyroi, P.

- Nov. 16 . H. Georgios (*Translation of his remains to Lydda*):—
Paralimni, F.; Cormakiti, K.; Larnaca, Lea.
- „ 19 . H. Nicolas:—Vassa, Ll.
- „ 20 . H. Ambrosios:—H. Ambrosios, K.
- „ 21 . Asomatoi (*The Synaxis, or Union of the Angels*):—
Levconico, F.; H. Ioannes, Agros, Ll.
- „ 24 . H. Menas:—Lapethos, K.; Vavla, Lea.; Neochorio,
P.; Steni, P.; Simou, P.
- Dec. 8 . H. Catarina:—Yerami, F.
- „ 10 . H. Jacobos (*The Persian*):—Choirokoitia, Lea.
- „ 13 . H. Andreas, Ap.—Carava, V.; Livadia, N.
- „ . Panagia (*Presentation of B.V.M.*):—H. Napa, F.;
Antiphoniti, K.
- „ 17 . H. Barbara:—Acanthou, F.; Lapethos, K.; H.
Barbara, N.
- „ 19 . H. Nicolas:—Elaea, K.; Limasol, Ll.; P. Lacata-
mia, N.; Orounda, N.; Nata, P.; Philousa, P.
- „ 25 . H. Spyridon:—Tremethusia, F.

There is a Market in Nicosia every Friday, largely frequented by
the villagers of the Mesaoria.

INDEX

	PAGE
ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS	121
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	73
ADVOCATES	114
AGRICULTURE	13
AMATHUS	50
ANIMALS, SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO	116
ANTIQUITIES	52
AREA OF ISLAND AND DISTRICTS	58
ARMENIANS	61
ASSIZES, DATES OF	vii-xii
BANKING	112
BELLAPAIS	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY	55
BIRDS	31
BOTANY	26
BRITISH RULE IN CYPRUS	82
BUFFAVENTO, CASTLE OF	122
CALENDAR, GREEK AND MOSLEM	123
CENSUS	56
CHRISTIANITY IN CYPRUS	59
CHURCH OF CYPRUS, ORTHODOX	59
CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CYPRUS	63
CITION	50
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS	67
CLIMATE	23
CLUBS	116
COINAGE	111
COINS	54
COLOSSI	50
CONSULS	118
COST OF LIVING	120
COURTS OF JUSTICE	73, 83
CURIUM	50

	PAGE
CUSTOMS DUTIES	98
DEBT, PUBLIC	104
DELAFAIS MONASTERY	49
DISTANCES	94
DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS	67, 69
DISTRICT COURTS	70, 73
DISTRICTS, AREA AND POPULATION OF	58
EARTHQUAKES	23
EDUCATION	75, 83
EVQAF	64, 71
EXCISE	97
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	67
EXPORT DUTIES	95
EXPORTS	107
FAIRS	125
FARM, MODEL	18
FAMAGUSTA	51
FASTI CYPRII	46
FAUNA	27
FESTIVALS IN 1907, MOSLEM AND GREEK	124
FEVER	24
FISHERIES	20
FLAX	15
FLORA	26
FORESTS	21
FREEMASONRY	117
FRUIT	15
GAME	28
GARDENS AND NURSERIES, GOVERNMENT	16
GEOGRAPHY	1
GEOLOGY	3
GOLF CLUB	116
GOVERNMENT	65
GOVERNMENT, LOCAL	80
GREENWICH AND LOCAL MEAN TIME	25
GUIDE BOOKS	122
HARBOURS	23
HIGH COMMISSIONER	46, 65
HILARION, CASTLE OF	49, 122
HINTS FOR TOURISTS	121
HISTORY	39
HOLIDAYS	82
HOSPITALLERS, KNIGHTS	60
HOSPITALS	115
HOTELS	121
IMPORT DUTIES	98
IMPORTS	107

	PAGE
INSURANCE COMPANIES	112
IRRIGATION	10
ISLAM IN CYPRUS	64
JEWS IN CYPRUS	59
JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF	73
KANTARA, CASTLE OF	122
KYRENIA	48
LAND REGISTRATION	77
LANGUAGES	58
LARNACA	50
LAW	73
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	66, 67
LEPROSY	57
LIBRARIES	116
LICENCES	96
LIGHTS, COAST AND HARBOUR	92
LIMASOL	50
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	80
LOCUST TAX	96
LOCUSTS	19
LUNATICS	57
LUSIGNANS	42
MAGNETIC VARIATION	23
MAHKEMEH-I-SHERI, OR MAHKEME-I-SHERIEH	45, 73
MEASURES	109, 110
MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS	113
MEJLIS IDARE	67
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS	24
METRICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	110
MINERALS	10
MONASTERIES	61
MOSLEM PRAYERS AND FESTIVALS	124
MOSQUITOES	24
MUKHTARS	67
MUNICIPALITIES	80
MUSEUM	53
MYTHOLOGY	39
NEWSPAPERS	117
NICOSIA	47
NURSING ASSOCIATION	115
OFFICE HOURS	81
OFFICERS, LIST OF	67
ORTHODOX CHURCH	60
PAPHOS	49
POLICE	72
POPULATION	56
POSTAL INFORMATION	85

	PAGE
PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.	120
PRISONS	72
PRODUCE OF THE LAND	18
PUBLIC DEBT	104
PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	105
RAILWAY	93
RAINFALL	24
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS	59
REGISTRATION OF LAND	77
RELIGIONS	57
REVENUE	105
ROADS	94
RULE OF THE ROAD	94
SALAMIS	51
SCHOOLS	75
SECRETARIAT	68
SHERI COURT	45, 73
SHIPPING	91
SNAKES	30
SPONGES	20
SPORT	27
STAMPS	88
SUNRISE AND SUNSET	25
SUPREME COURT	73
SYNOD OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH	62
TAXES	82, 95
TELEGRAPHS	89
TEMPLARS, KNIGHTS, IN CYPRUS	42, 60
TIDES, RISE AND FALL OF	23
TIME, GREENWICH AND LOCAL	25
TITHE	95
TOURISTS, HINTS FOR	121
TOWNS, PRINCIPAL	47
TRANSLITERATION OF GREEK AND TURKISH NAMES	118
TRANSPORT	93
TROÖDOS	1, 121
TROOPS	72
TURKISH CONQUEST	43
VILLAGE JUDGES	70, 73
WAGES	120
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	109, 110
WILD ANIMALS AND SPORT	27
WINE	16, 60, 97

**THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara**

**THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW.**



3 1205 00894 5097



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



AA 000 868 582 8

